

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

No. 2544.

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Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, Westminster, 24th July, 1876.

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Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, Westminster, 24th July, 1876.

**THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION** will CLOSE on Monday, the 7th of August—Admission (from 10 a.m. to 12 m.) Catalogues 1s. or bound, with Panel, 1s. 6d. The Exhibition will open in the Evening, from Monday, July 31, to Saturday, August 5, from 8 to 11 p.m., at the reduced charge of 6d. admission and 1d. Catalogue; and on Monday, August 7 (Bank Holiday), the admission throughout the Day and Evening will be 1d.; Catalogue, 6d.

**THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.**

President.

THE LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A.

ANNUAL MEETING, at COLCHESTER, 1876.

TUESDAY, August 1, to TUESDAY, August 8.

President of the Annual Meeting.

THE LORD CARLINGFORD, Lord Lieutenant of the County of

President of Sections.

Antiquities.—The Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Architecture.—A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq. M.P.

History.—E. A. Freeman, Esq. D.C.L.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

AUGUST 1.—Inaugural Meeting in the Town Hall, at 12.30 p.m. At 3 p.m. Luncheon, by invitation of the Mayor and Corporation, in the New Bink. At 4 p.m., Address of the President of the Meeting. At 9 p.m., Address of the President of the Historical Society.

AUGUST 2.—Excursion to Sudbury, Castle Hedingham, Little Maplestead, and Earl's Colne. Reception, by L. A. Majendie, Esq. M.P., at Castle Hedingham.

AUGUST 3.—Meetings of Sections. Perambulation of Colchester. Conversations in the Temporary Museum of the Institute.

AUGUST 4.—Excursion to Coxford, Layer, Marney, Maldon, and Bacton.

AUGUST 5.—Excursion to Wivenhoe, Brightlingsea, and St. Osyth. Reception, by Sir H. Johnston, at St. Osyth's Priory.

AUGUST 7.—Meetings of Sections. Perambulation of Colchester. Conversations in the Temporary Museum of the Institute.

AUGUST 8.—Meetings of Sections. General Concluding Meeting in the Town Hall, at Noon.

The RECEPTION ROOM will be in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, where all information respecting the Proceedings of the Meeting will be obtained. It will be opened on Monday Morning, July 31, at 10 a.m.

The EXCURSIONS will be under the direction of H. LAYER, Esq., and J. BURTT, Esq., Hon. Sec. of the Institute. Communications respecting Lodging, &c., may be made to G. GARD PYK, Esq., J. Bank-buildings, Colchester, Esq., Hon. Sec. of the Local Committee.

TICKETS for the MEETINGS.—For Gentlemen, Three Guineas (not valid for Ladies). Half-Guineas (transferrable), entitling the bearer to take part in all the Proceedings of the Meeting, may be obtained at the Offices of the Institute up to Saturday, the 19th inst., and after that date at the Reception Room, Colchester.

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Counter-signed as received at the Hague, May 19, 1876, by  
H. J. BETZ, Secretary of the Committee.

## BIRMINGHAM TRIENNAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL

### THIRTY-SECOND CELEBRATION.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th.  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30th.  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st.  
FRIDAY, September 1st.

President.

The Most Honourable the MARQUIS of HERTFORD.

Principal Vocalists:—Mdlle. TITIENS, Madame LEMMENS-SHERINGTON, and Mdlle. ALBANI; Madame PATEY and Madame TREBELLINI-BETTINI. Mr. VERNON RIGBY and Mr. EDWARD LLOYD; Mr. SANTLEY. Mr. CECIL TOVEY, and Sir MICHAEL COSTA. FOLL Organist, Mr. STIMPSON. Conductor, Mr. MICHAEL COSTA.

Outline of the Performances.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 29th.—"Elijah." TUESDAY EVENING.—A New Cantata, by F. H. Cowen, entitled "The Corsair." (first time of performance) and a Miscellaneous Selection.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 30th.—A new Oratorio, "The Resurrection," composed expressly for this Festival by Professor Macfarren. "The Virgin Mary," by Prof. Macfarren. WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Sacred Cantata "Zion," by Gade, composed expressly for this Festival; a Miscellaneous Selection, including a Symphony.

THURSDAY MORNING, August 31st.—"Messiah." THURSDAY EVENING.—"The Last Judgment," by Gade; and a Miscellaneous Selection, comprising Overtures to "Widow of Malmaison" &c.

FRIDAY MORNING, September 1st.—"The Last Judgment," Spohr; "The Holy Supper," Wagner (first time of performance in England); Beethoven's Mass, "No. 1" (in C). FRIDAY EVENING.—"St.

Programmes of the performances will be forwarded by post on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the General Committee, 13, Ann-street, Birmingham, on and after the 24th instant.

By order, HOWARD S. SMITH, Secretary.

### CORPORATION OF BRIGHTON. THIRD AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED THE FIRST WEEK in SEPTEMBER. Last day for receiving Pictures, SATURDAY, 15th of August. Pictures to be sent to Mr. J. BOULET, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, W., or to the ACTING SECRETARY, Free Library and Museum, Brighton, from whom Copies of the Regulations can be had on application.

W. WOUPOR, Curator and Acting Secretary.

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### ELECTION of REGISTRAR of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

An ELECTION to the office of REGISTRAR to the General Medical Council, vacant by the Resignation of Dr. Hawkins, will be made by the Executive Committee of the Council in OCTOBER NEXT. The Salary is £500 a year. Information as to the duties of the Office may be obtained on application, personally, or by letter, to the Registrar, Mr. J. L. St. John, 1, Queen's-road, W.C. Applications must be lodged on or before the 9th day of September next, with Testimonials in print, of which at least 12 Copies are to be provided. Selected Candidates will, at the proper time, be invited to attend the Executive Committee, and Candidates are requested mean-while not to canvass the Members of the Committee.

### THE LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

An EXAMINATION will be held on SEPTEMBER 25th for TWO MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, value 60s. and 40s. respectively. The Subject will be the same as that of the Preliminary Selection.

Also on SEPTEMBER 25th, for TWO BUXTON SCHOLARSHIPS, value 30s. and 20s. respectively, in the subjects of the Preliminary Examination, as regulated by the General Council of Medical Education.

Intending Candidates must send in their names not later than SEPTEMBER 10th. Particulars may be ascertained on application to the Secretary, at the Medical College, Turner-street, Mile End, E.

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—METROPOLITAN CENTRES for GIRLS.—The next EXAMINATION for Senior and Junior Candidates will begin DECEMBER 11, 1876. Forms of Entry will be ready for distribution on or about NOVEMBER 1st. Forms of Entry for Local Scholarships, London, Miss. Wm. Burroughs, 15, St. George's-terrace, Queen's-gate, S.W.; Baywater, Miss. E. Manning, 35, Bloomsbury-road; W. Blackheath, Miss. J. E. Lewin, Kirkdale, Blackheath, S.E.; Ealing, Miss. Edwards, St. Vincent's Lodge, Hanwell, W.; Hackney, Mr. J. Allmand, 10, Hackney-road; Lea, Mr. Abbott, 11, Islington; Miss J. L. Budden, 15, Canonbury, Park North, N. J. John's Wood and Hampstead, Miss Swan, 3, Belzize-terrace, N.W.; Sydenham, Mr. A. Ainslie Barry, School of Art, Science, and Literature, Crystal Palace, S.E.

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SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

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## LITERATURE

*The Episcopal Succession in England, Scotland, and Ireland, A.D. 1400 to 1875, with Appointments to Monasteries, and Extracts from Consistorial Acts, taken from MSS. in Public and Private Libraries in Rome, Florence, Bologna, Ravenna, and Paris.* By W. Maziere Brady. 2 vols. (Rome.)

It is not quite clear what special end the author of these volumes proposed to himself in compiling and publishing them. We are not aware that any serious doubt has been cast upon the validity of Roman Catholic Orders in this country, and such objections as have been urged against them by Anglican controversialists, in the way of *tu quoque*, are not met by the record of episcopal appointments which Dr. Maziere Brady has given to the public. Palmer, for example, attacks the Orders of the Roman Church in England and Ireland on the ground of canonical irregularity. The old rule was that all the Bishops of a Province should take part in any consecration, and the minimum of consecrators was fixed at three. So rigidly was this rule observed, that some of the most authoritative Roman canonists have questioned the validity of ordinations to the episcopate made by a single bishop. It is a matter of fact, however, that numbers of the Roman Catholic bishops in England and Ireland since the Reformation were consecrated by only one bishop. Now on this point Dr. Brady's volumes throw no light at all. In truth, the evidence which they supply along the whole course of the period of which they treat (A.D. 1400-1875) is evidence in favour of the papal nomination or approval of English and Irish bishops, rather than in favour of their consecration. Take the following entry by way of example ('Episcopal Succession,' vol. ii. p. 75):—

"1774. William Egan. He succeeded on death of Creagh, to whom he was coadjutor. The Propaganda, at Creagh's request, elected Egan as coadjutor, on the 28th of January, 1771. The Pope approved the appointment in audience of February 3, 1771. He was granted faculties as bishop in audience of August 20, 1775. He made his studies in Seville, in Spain, and was sixty-two years of age in 1788."

That is all, and the reader will observe that it tells nothing at all about Bishop Egan's consecration—when it took place, by whom, or in what way. It may be inferred that he

was regularly consecrated, since it is probable that the Pope would not have granted him his faculties if he had had any doubt about his consecration. But what we are discussing just now, and for a reason which will presently appear, are not probabilities, more or less cogent, but positive evidence. The extract given above furnishes nothing that can be dignified with the name of proof as to Bishop Egan's consecration. It happens, however, that some light can be thrown on Bishop Egan's consecration from another source. The Papal bull of nomination is in existence, and the following passage occurs in it:—

"We, kindly wishing to favour you in everything that can increase your convenience, by the tenure of these presents, have granted you full and free licence, that you may receive the gift of consecration from whatever Catholic prelate, being in the grace and communion of the aforesaid Apostolical See, you choose; and he may call in as his assistants in this, *in lieu of bishops*, two secular priests, although not invested with any ecclesiastical dignity, or regulars of any order or institute, being in full grace and favour," &c.

Here, then, we have a case (not common at that time) where a Roman Catholic bishop-elect is authorized by the Pope of the day to get consecration from any single bishop, the place of the other episcopal consecrators being supplied by two priests. As far as Dr. Brady's book goes, there is nothing to show, beyond mere inference, that even this meagre modicum of requirement was strictly observed; but, on the most favourable view, Dr. Egan's consecration was so flagrantly irregular as to render its validity doubtful according to the teaching of some of the most eminent authorities in the Church of Rome. We have neither wish nor intention to enter into the polemics of the question; our only object is to point out the insufficient nature of the evidence—if he intends it as evidence—which Dr. Brady has adduced in support of "the episcopal succession in England, Scotland, and Ireland." We do not question the validity of the native succession, nor even that of the sporadic and irregular foreign succession, from which the existing Roman Catholic hierarchy derives its origin. We are not writing controversially; but if we were, should frankly concede to Dr. Brady that the burden of proof lies on those who would attack the validity of Roman Catholic Orders. It is not enough to show that in some given cases demonstrative proof is wanting. If the circumstantial evidence is good, the objector is bound in fairness to prove, and not merely to suggest, a flaw. The case of consecration by one bishop stands on a different footing. It is true that some canonists, chiefly Roman, consider the validity of some consecrations doubtful. But a Roman Catholic would have a right to appeal to the general *consensus* of theologians, which is to the effect that though consecration by one bishop is uncanonical and irregular, and only to be excused on the plea of dire necessity, it is, nevertheless, valid. *Non debuit, sed factum valet.*

But if this plea is good in the case of Roman Catholic ordinations, it is evidently good all round. An historical critic must not play fast and loose with his arguments. Logic knows nothing of the *odium theologicum*. The validity of a syllogism has nothing whatever to do with the character of its contents. All that the logician, *qua* logician, is concerned

with is to see that a given conclusion follows legitimately from certain premises. It does not matter to him in the least, as a reasoner, whether the conclusion favours this or that side of a particular controversy. It is because controversialists forget this fact that their historical statements require to be so rigidly tested, and it is the duty of the critic to expose fallacious reasoning in utter disregard of the cause on whose behalf it is used.

Dr. Brady does not write as a controversialist, but he commits himself occasionally to historical assertions which he makes no attempt to substantiate, and of which he would be the first to see the fallacy if they were used against him. Let us give a few examples. On p. 38 of the first volume, we have the following statement:—

"Barlow had been made Bishop of St. David's in 1536 by Henry the Eighth, and of Bath by Edward the Sixth in 1549. His alleged consecration in 1536 is without direct proof, and any attempt to place the fact of his consecration beyond dispute and suspicion has failed."

Now it is the simple truth to say that there is not a bishop in Christendom, from the Pope downwards, whose orders might not be invalidated by criticisms like this. Let the reader just consider the series of facts which must precede and accompany the legal possession of his see by an English bishop. There is first the *congré d'élire* preceding the election; then follows the Royal Assent, with a commission to confirm and consecrate; and, after consecration, there is the act of homage, and the handing over to the new bishop the temporalities of his see. All these are State documents, every one of which is duly copied not only into the Ecclesiastical Register, but previously into the State Rolls as well. Here we have two records of documents quite independent of each other, copied by different hands, and in the custody of keepers who have no connexion with each other. Now, in the case of Barlow, these records are quite correct, and confirm each other in all respects, and the only plausible argument against his consecration is the fact that it is not recorded in the Archiepiscopal Register at Lambeth. The omission may be easily accounted for, and is by no means singular, as shall presently be shown. The registrar may have neglected to make the entry at the time, and then forgotten it, or the binder may have lost the slip when binding the loose register afterwards. If the omission is due to the neglect of the registrar, something may be urged in his justification.

Barlow was one of Henry the Eighth's ambassador-bishops, and was appointed, in rapid succession, to two sees in one year (1536). He was appointed to St. Asaph's in February of that year, and to St. David's in the following April. During that period he was continually on the move, in his ambassadorial character, between England and Scotland, which accounts for his having been confirmed to the see of St. Asaph by proxy. Before he was consecrated, he was translated to St. David's, and was confirmed in person, but not immediately consecrated, probably owing to some diplomatic engagement. His consecration, therefore, must have been a separate and isolated act, which may explain the neglect of the registrar to put it down in the Lambeth record. That episcopal consecrations sometimes took place at considerable intervals after

the nomination and confirmation of a bishop-elect is not a surmise, but a fact. Bonner's case is exactly parallel with Barlow's. He, too, was employed by Henry the Eighth in affairs of diplomacy, and was consequently nominated and confirmed in his absence to two sees in succession, but was not consecrated till some months after his last confirmation, and more than a year after his first. The fact, therefore, of Barlow's consecration not being recorded immediately after his confirmation to his see proves nothing at all. He was evidently consecrated in the first half of the summer of 1536, for, in June of that year, he sat as bishop both in Parliament and Convocation. It was simply impossible that he could have sat in either if there had been the smallest doubt about his consecration. The peers of England have never been prone to admit pretenders into their assembly. Now, if Barlow had not been consecrated, the fact could not have been kept secret, and, being a man who had many enemies and few friends, it is inconceivable that not one of his enemies should have interfered against him, for let it be remembered that it was open to anybody to demand proof of Barlow's consecration, and, failing to produce it, not only would Barlow have been stripped of the dignities and emoluments of his office, but he would have been liable to heavy penalties in addition. And all this risk he would have run—for what? Absolutely for nothing. His case was not that of a sincere Puritan who had conscientious scruples on the subject of Episcopacy. He was a worldly politician, not particularly burdened with scruples of any kind, and certainly one of the last men then living in England who would have hazarded, out of mere caprice, the forfeiture of wealth, high position, and even liberty. There was every reason why such a man would have taken every pains to avoid any legal flaw in his promotion, and no reason at all why he should have courted degradation and poverty.

In the teeth of all this, we are seriously asked to believe that Barlow was never consecrated, because, forsooth! a careless registrar neglected to record the fact, or a careless binder dropped it out of his bundle; and although no doubt was ever expressed on the subject till a Roman Catholic controversialist, eighty years after the event, and half a century after the death of Barlow!

Dr. Brady, moreover, has not realized the suicidal character of his objection. Barlow's consecration is not the only consecration of which there is no record in the Lambeth Registers. In Cranmer's Register five out of eleven translations, and nine out of forty-five consecrations, are missing; of these nine, three are ignored altogether; five (of which Barlow's is one) are entered as far as the confirmation, but omit the consecration; and the entry of the ninth is broken off in the middle of a sentence. This demonstrates the carelessness of the registrar, and shows the absurdity of concluding that Barlow was not consecrated because his consecration is not entered in Cranmer's Register. Why should the omission be fatal in his case, and prove nothing at all in the other cases?

But Cranmer's Register is not the only register in which omissions occur. In Warham's Register, six out of twenty-six consecrations are omitted, and two at least in Pole's.

But the episcopal succession which Dr. Brady claims in these volumes descends through Warham's and Pole's Registers, and it follows, therefore, that his argument against Barlow's consecration recoils upon himself. Nor, indeed, is the objection limited to Great Britain and Ireland. There is not a church in Christendom which can furnish the proof which Dr. Brady demands in the case of Barlow; that is to say, there is not a church in Christendom which can trace back its succession uninterruptedly to apostolic times. Is there any documentary evidence that St. Peter ever consecrated any Bishop of Rome? Is there any documentary evidence that St. Peter was ever Bishop of Rome at all? Is the evidence for St. Peter ever having been Bishop of Rome, or ever having consecrated a successor in that office, anything like the tenth part as strong as the evidence in favour of Barlow's consecration? Dr. Brady must know that every one of these questions has to be answered in the negative. Yet he entertains no doubt about the validity of the episcopate of the Church of Rome. And let it be considered that, whereas a flaw in the succession of the Bishops of Rome would be absolutely fatal to the Church of Rome, the alleged failure of consecration in Barlow's case, even if established, would prove nothing against the Anglican succession. And for this reason. In the Church of Rome everything centres in the Pope. He is the source of all mission and jurisdiction. So that a flaw in the Papal succession would vitiate the whole episcopate of the Roman Church. The flaw in Barlow's case, assuming its existence for the sake of argument, would die with himself. Barlow was only one of four who took part in the consecration of Parker, and no Bishop was ever consecrated by him singly. A flaw in his own episcopal character, therefore, would not affect the line of succession, and the question is, therefore, one of purely historical interest. It is from that point of view exclusively that we have treated it. Slipshod criticism does not cease to be mischievous, because, in any given case, nothing in particular may seem to depend upon it.

Another instance of this style of criticism occurs on p. 24 of Dr. Brady's first volume. It is as follows:—

"Doubts concerning the episcopal character of Taylor, and other Edwardian bishops, were plainly expressed at this time (A.D. 1554) in official documents. These doubts were based on the fact that such pretended bishoprics were simply given by Letters Patent of the Crown, and with a clause limiting the bishoprics to the good behaviour of the incumbents for the time being."

Dr. Brady here confuses two things which are totally distinct, namely, episcopal character and canonical possession of a see. No Catholic theologian—not even the most extreme Ultramontane—would maintain that "the episcopal character of Taylor," or any other bishop, would be affected ever so slightly by the circumstances referred to by Dr. Brady. And, as a matter of fact, the Edwardian bishops in question were deprived of their sees under Mary, because they were declared to have been put in illegal possession of them, not by reason of any doubt as to their "episcopal character." No such doubt is either expressed or implied in any of the documents quoted by Dr. Brady. On Ultramontane grounds, of course, the Letters Patent of the Crown were

invalid without Papal sanction; but no Ultramontane would affirm that either this or the clause *quamdiu se bene gesserint* has anything whatever to do with "episcopal character."

It is the province of a critic to point out faults. But it would be unfair to part from Dr. Brady without acknowledging the diligence and candour which are evident in the compilation of these volumes. They point the way to the sources of much information which the future historian will find useful. Among other interesting matter, Dr. Brady has published, from authentic records, some of the fees paid into the Papal exchequer by English bishops on appointment to their sees.—

"Among the several sorts of taxes paid by the clergy to the Holy See," says Dr. Brady, "was one specified under the name of *comune servizio* (*commune servitium*), and consisting of the payment of the fruits of the first year, or of a certain sum of money fixed by the Apostolic Chamber, and which was to be paid by those prelates who by the votes of the Cardinals obtained bishoprics or abbeys. The *minuti servizi* consisted of five smaller payments made by bishops and abbots, on their election and appointments, as remuneration for certain minor services rendered by some of the inferior officials of the Papal Court."

In other words, at that time, the Roman Curia was a gigantic and organized system of simony and jobbery. Every ecclesiastical dignity of any value had its conventional fee; but beyond this authorized fee (in itself exorbitant) there stretched an illimitable vista of bribery; so that the sums really paid for appointments to bishoprics and abbeys were sometimes enormously in excess of the recognized fee, oppressive as that was. How oppressive may be seen in the pages of Dr. Brady. The stream of English gold that annually flowed in this way into the coffers of the Vatican was enormous, and was, in fact, one of the main causes of the Reformation. Theology, indeed, had singularly little to do with the English Reformation in its early stages. There is no greater fallacy in history than the popular impression that it was against Transubstantiation, or any kindred doctrine that the English nation rose in revolt in the sixteenth century. The cause of strife was not theological, but social and political. England threw off the Papal yoke because it would no longer endure the oppressive exactations of the Roman Curia, and the ceaseless intermeddling of an Italian priest in its social and political life.

It is only fair to add that the typography of Dr. Brady's volumes is excellent, and remarkably free from misprints.

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In some respects his poetry reminds us of that of Clough. The response, however, to prayer which was denied to Clough is accorded Mr. Holmes, and the universe, like

The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell,  
expresses to his ear

Mysterious union with its native sea.

Some questionings torment and some doubts assail. The problems with which the age is vexed present themselves to him, and the misgivings of reason tease and perplex him. Out of the darkness comes, however, light, and the result of the struggle is a large-hearted charity to those from whom similar comfort is withheld:—

Oh! but my soul is dark—  
With tear-dimmed eyes I mark  
What noble souls stand mournfully aloof,  
Still craving proof of this

Wherein we find our bliss,—  
Let doubting hearts reply—does this suffice for proof

Like Wordsworth, Mr. Holmes seems to elevate into Christianity a refined system of Pantheism. From nature come to him the voices which tell of peace:—

Oh! thou, whose heart is scarred and worn,  
Whom plume bewilder, cares oppress,—

By disappointment overborne,  
Or overjoyed at earth's success,—  
The fir woods call to thee to come,  
Their lonely depths are never dumb.

For there is never day so still,  
So lulled to sleep, but some light breeze,  
Unnoticed else, doth faintly fill  
The topmost foliage of the trees,

And those tall tapering crests are stirred,  
And the eternal whisper heard.

And there is never day so rude,  
So vexed with blasts that howl and drive,  
But in this dark and silent wood  
The winds are hushed, or only give—

Howe'er the tree tops rock and swing—

Depth to their solemn murmuring.

In 'The Sigh of the Sage,' the answer concerning immortality, which is drawn from questioning of Nature, is a mere expansion of the idea contained in Blanco White's immortal sonnet, 'Mysterious Night':—

Or is it that our ears are dull  
To catch a language not our own,  
And they whose hearts are over full  
Must yet be silent, or make known

Their meaning in some other tone?  
Does speech that seems so clear a light  
Veil what is truest from our sight?

For so doth daylight like a screen  
Veil myriad worlds—immense—afar:  
Behind the blue they hang unseen,  
But when the hours of darkness are,

And earth is hidden—lo! each star  
That has its home in endless space  
Unveils the brightness of its face.

They do not shine when we can see  
This little world—these things we love:  
Yet changeless is their majesty,  
And all the while they dwell above,

Or through vast realms serenely move;  
But only when our little sphere  
Lies lost in gloom, do they appear.

It is scarcely necessary to say how much weaker and more diffuse is all this than the query of White (we quote from memory),—  
Who could have thought such darkness lay concealed  
Within thy beams, O Sun! or who could find,  
Whilst tree and leaf and insect stood revealed,  
That to such countless orbs thou mad'st us blind?  
Why do we, then, shun Death with anxious strife?  
If Light can so deceive, wherefore not Life?

This is not the only instance of imitation, conscious or unconscious. In the few sentimental poems which close the volume, resemblance to previous works is more than once apparent. Mr. Holmes has, however, a larger

measure, not only of culture but of poetic afflatus, than most of our minor poets.

Mr. White also has experienced the doubts which afflict the age, and has obtained the comfort which is said to follow their conquest. In his case, however, if we may judge from his own descriptions of the intellectual processes through which he has passed, his difficulties are rather dismissed than conquered. He writes with ease, and is obviously a man of intellect and culture. He exhibits, however, in his 'Day-Dreams,' a strange view of the ordinary avocations of poets. After depicting the influence of intellectual disquiet upon the sage falling in "lonely anguish on his knees," the patriot ignorant what end to seek, and the preacher unwitting what to speak, he continues thus:—

Lo, the poet maddened  
By his fierce desire,  
Writhing, screaming, struggling,  
Wallowing in the mire.

Rather different are these occupations of the poet from the employment assigned him by Shelley in the poem which, whether by resemblance or by contrast, 'Day-Dreams' suggests:—

Like a poet hidden  
In the light of thought,  
Singing hymns unbidden,  
Till the world is wrought

To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not.

Mr. White frequently recalls previous poets. His lines on the 'Triumph of Time,' descriptive of the primitive inhabitants of dens and caves, bring with them recollections of 'Prometheus Bound.' His 'Poem of Joys' is an intentional imitation of Walt Whitman; his employment of ballad metre reminds us of Scott, and his more sentimental verses have a ring of Mr. Tennyson. A poem 'To My Reviewers' shows at once what are Mr. White's aims, and how strong is his resemblance to his predecessors. The last stanza is a close following of the famous stanza of the Laureate:—

Behold ye speak an idle thing:  
Ye never knew the sacred dust;  
I do but sing because I must,  
And pipe but as the linnet sings.

TO MY REVIEWERS.

Oh vex me not, fierce critic clan,  
With rules of *ought* and *shall*:  
I give my best when'er I can,  
How'er the fancy fall.

I rhyme not, I, to charm the few  
With gems of faultless art:  
Careless what please or displease you,  
I sing from heart to heart.

To build with care the laboured line,  
Each sound in perfect place,  
Or nicely mimic bards divine—  
I study not such grace.

I sing, like every wildwood thing,  
Where'er my heart hath lust;  
I sing because I love to sing,  
I sing because I must.

The idea underlying both poems has, of course, been anticipated in Pope's well-known distich in the 'Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot':—

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,  
I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came.

Some Scotch poems at the end are also echoes.  
'The Scotchman in Oxford' commences—

Oh, Oxford suns are warm and bright,  
And Oxford skies are blue, &c.,

recalling—

O Brignal banks are fresh and fair,  
And Greta woods are green.

'Rossie Burn' and other poems of the same character have no stronger claim to originality

Concerning Mr. Wallace Herbert, we make out that he is fond of children, for whose delectation he carries plum buns in his pocket, and that he thinks he writes poetry when he turns the Creed or the Lord's Prayer into verse. The view of the Laureate, that—

'Tis better to have loved and lost  
Than never to have loved at all,  
he opposes, affirming it is—

Better have never lov'd  
Than love and lose thy friend.

A new use for the curfew is supplied by him, when he tells us—

'Tis but the ev'ning bell—  
I know it well—

That sounds at curfew-time to still the noise of Hell.

Alliteration is a grace quite within our author's reach, witness his employment of it in the following stanza:—

O folly-feasting fools! The end  
Ask of the fiend-enfolded souls  
O'er whom the wave of fire red rolls—  
Your necks to yoke accrue'd ye bend!

In his pious aspirations, Mr. Herbert states he would fain ask of his Lord a boon, which certainly has not hitherto been granted:—

God grant I do not speak too soon—  
God grant I speak no careless word!

Some forms of doubt have presented themselves to his mind, and have led him to the speculations or resolutions given in the following 'Introduction to My Dream':—

Is all creation mad, or is it I  
Who have gone mad myself and know it not?  
Does not then madness end the misery  
That gave it birth, in hope to be forgotten?

Mad!—Well, I will go forth and, madden'd, greet  
The mad companions who have gathered round;  
Merry the mad dance shall be, merry feet  
Shall twinkle madly over the mad ground.

Mad will-o'-the-wisps shall light up the mad mere,  
Mad night-birds shriek a chorus of mad cries,  
Mad beasts shall bellow mad discordant fear,  
Mad echo echo back its mad replies.

Mad laughing imps shall chase mad care away,  
And play mad tunes, a mad melodious band,  
And we, all mad, will dance till break of day,  
While grisly Death keeps time with bony hand.

In the unpretending volume on which he has bestowed the title of 'Song Mead,' Mr. Potter discloses some of the gifts of the poet. He writes tunefully and tastefully, avoids every form of extravagance, and displays considerable narrative power. Scandinavian themes are favourites with him. 'Song Mead' deals with the adventures of Odin, who is despatched by the assembled council of gods to obtain from Jotunheim the carefully-guarded songmead, one draught of which bestows on the drinker the gift of song. The story is interesting for the manner in which it reconciles Northern and Oriental forms of superstition. In its construction it recalls some portions of the 'Quest of the Golden Fleece,' the surroundings and local colour are wholly Scandinavian, and the supernatural portion of the tale seems extracted from the 'Arabian Nights.' More familiar is the 'Volsung Tale,' in rendering which Mr. Potter has had more than one predecessor. Volund describes the Swan-women, who form a conspicuous figure in Northern romance. Thormod narrates in ballad-metre the death of Thormod the skald of King Olaf, and the partner in his final defeat. The two or three short poems which are of Southern origin, like 'Le Chevalier Malheureux' and 'Junteron,' disclose the same high qualities as are evinced in those on Scandinavian subjects. Mr. Potter has been

influenced by Mr. Morris in his choice of subjects, though not to an extent that interferes with his claims to originality. Few of our younger poets have equal claims upon the student of verse.

Among the merits of Mr. Ross Neil's plays which have secured them a considerable amount of attention, must be counted a measure of genuine dramatic perception. They are seldom quite original in idea. 'Elfinella,' the heroine of which is a child stolen by fairies, who, after a brief opportunity of contemplating human life, with all its hates and joys and sorrows, elects, through the influence of the great enchanter, Love, to accept it in preference to the passionless immortality of her fairy state, recalls at once Mr. Gilbert's fairy comedies and George Sand's fantastic dramas. It is very refined, elegant, and fanciful in treatment, and displays much poetic taste and culture. The piece has been acted in Edinburgh, and might, with fair hope of success, be transferred to London boards. In dealing with Lord and Lady Russell, Mr. Ross Neil has acted prudently. It was impossible to extract from a story of this kind any strong dramatic interest. He has, accordingly, given prominence to character, and has supplied a striking picture of the Court of the second Charles. The King himself, the Duke and Duchess of Portsmouth, and other celebrities of that abandoned Court, are depicted with singular skill, and with them are contrasted the hero and heroine of the drama and their associates, Essex and Algernon Sidney. Mr. Ross Neil's work is admirably firm and conscientious, and his drama will maintain a place in literature.

The poems Mr. Skelton has collected in 'The Gleaner' have a certain simplicity that atones for many faults of execution. The author differs from the rustic poets with whom it is natural to class him, inasmuch as his favourite subjects are neither rustic nor Bacchanalian. He is loud in his condemnation of tobacco, and he composes temperance hymns for children. The verses are not likely to spread his fame beyond the local quarters in which already he probably enjoys the fame of a poet.

*Palaestina und Syrien : Handbuch für Reisende.* Herausgegeben von K. Baedeker. (Leipzig, Baedeker.)

*Palestine and Syria : a Handbook for Travellers.* By K. Baedeker. (Dulau.)

THIS book is the work of an experienced Syrian traveller and well-known Orientalist, Dr. Albert Socin, Professor of Oriental Languages at Basle, and is the first instalment of a series of Handbooks to the whole of the East which the Leipzig publisher intends issuing, uniform with his well known European Guides. The work of the Palestine Exploration Fund, of Dr. Kiepert, and others, has recently added so immensely to our geographical and topographical knowledge of the Holy Land that even the best of the old guide-books have necessarily become, to a certain extent, obsolete, and the appearance of the present volume is therefore doubly welcome.

The introductory portion contains ample information about routes, cost of journey, passports, steamers, and other modes of conveyance, provisions and equipments, medicines,

coinage, &c.,—in fact, everything which an intending traveller requires to know. Then come some chapters on the physical geography of the country, its history and chronology, religion, archaeology, language, and literature. The matter in this portion of the work is well digested, and will not only serve the traveller in lieu of a cumbersome portable library, but will be found very useful as a guide to more extended literary study of the question at home.

As to the more practical and descriptive part of the book, its chief value consists in the careful manner in which the topographical and archaeological details are given in connexion with each site.

The extent and actual position of the Temple at Jerusalem has, it is well known, been productive of as many and furious paper wars as the *filioque* itself. This, then, is one of the most difficult, as well as the most important, questions discussed in the work. The author of a guide-book should be absolutely impartial; but, in such a case as the present, impartiality itself is certain to offend. Dr. Socin has taken a sensible view of the matter, and while he relies for his facts upon the results of the more recent investigations of the officers of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and indicates the inevitable conclusions to which they point, he has, nevertheless, considerably given a plate exhibiting at one view the respective plans and restorations of Fergusson, Robinson, Furrer, Schulz, Sepp, and Tobler.

As works of art, the illustrations are not a great success; but they are carefully executed, and serve the purpose for which they are intended, of enabling the traveller to identify the sites represented. The panorama of Jerusalem is very valuable in this respect, having all the principal places of interest named, so that the visitor may take his station on the Mount of Olives, and, by comparing this picture with the actual view, may obtain a clear and comprehensive notion of the topography of the city.

The author has laid under contribution nearly every book published on Palestine, and, as he possesses a good personal knowledge of the country as well, he has produced a readable, and certainly useful, volume. The maps are after Dr. Kiepert's charts, and, pending the completion of the Palestine Exploration Fund's Survey, no better authority could be had.

The copious quotations given from all the books of reference upon the geography of the Holy Land will render it unnecessary for the traveller who possesses this volume to carry with him a library, one of the most cumbersome, and yet, without some such substitute, one of the most necessary of *impedimenta*. All guide-books must be more or less alike as to the plan on which they are compiled, but as far as method of working out that plan is concerned, there are guide-books and guide-books. Baedeker's 'Palestine and Syria' is an admirable specimen of accurate, painstaking work. The English edition, which has appeared more recently than the German, contains much additional information, and embraces several new routes. The handbook is certainly one of the best that Mr. Baedeker has published.

*Journal of Commodore Goodenough, R.N. C.B. C.M.G., during his last Command as Senior Officer on the Australian Station.* Edited, with a Memoir, by his Widow. (H. S. King & Co.)

FORTUNATELY, there is no call on the present occasion to deal with an elaborate biography, and the memoir of a man written by his widow is almost without the pale of criticism. Mrs. Goodenough has performed her task, or perhaps it had better be termed her "labour of love," with considerable tact; she has made the friends of her late husband speak for him, without attempting to do more than connect these testimonies and anecdotes by a light chain of her own.

There can be no doubt that the late Commodore was a lucky man in his profession. That he was the grandson of a Bishop, the son of a Canon of Westminster, and the godson of a First Lord of the Admiralty, at a time when interest was all sufficient to lift a man step by step to the top of the tree, fully accounts for his rising more speedily than his fellows; but the strength of his family connexions does not alter the fact that he was a man of talent and a skilful officer, while the sad termination of his career has naturally created a sympathy for him that otherwise would not have been felt.

James Graham Goodenough was educated at Westminster School, and at the usual early age of thirteen obtained his first appointment in the Royal Navy, and the Collingwood, at that time under Capt. Robert Smart, one of the first officers in the Navy, was his first ship, and his first station was the Pacific. In 1848 the Collingwood returned to England, and even then young Goodenough was recommended by his captain as "an officer of promise." In October of the same year he joined the Cyclops, and sailed for the West Coast of Africa, but in the following year returned to England, to work for his promotion, in the Excellent and at the Naval College, and was successful, obtaining his lieutenant's commission in 1851. He soon afterwards joined the Centaur for the South American (Brazil) station.

At the breaking out of the Russian war, the Centaur was suddenly "ordered home" and paid off. Goodenough, after one trip to the Baltic, conveying French troops and returning with Russian prisoners, rejoined the Excellent, to qualify as a gunnery officer, and was then appointed to the Hastings, for Baltic service, and was engaged at the bombardment of Sweaborg. In August, 1856, he was made first lieutenant of the Raleigh for the China station, and as commander of a small hired steamer was present at the action at Fatshan, and a most graphic account of this is given from his pen. He was next engaged in the capture of Canton, for which Lieut. Goodenough received his commander's commission to the Calcutta, and as such was present at the capture of the Taku forts.

In February, 1859, the Calcutta was ordered home, and shortly after Commander Goodenough was appointed to the Renard and proceeded to China, but, in consequence of ill-health, returned to England in 1861. In May, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and commanded the Victoria, the last sea-going three-decker. On relinquishing that

command home state.

In April, the Australian mission to the Fiji those instruments.

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command in 1866 he was employed on the home station.

In the latter end of 1870, Capt. Goodenough was engaged in relieving the French peasants about Sedan, and in August, 1871, he was sent as a naval *attaché* to report on the state of foreign navies, and on this occasion his talents as a linguist stood him in good stead.

In April, 1873, he received his last appointment, to the Pearl, as Commodore on the Australian station, and, being one of the commissioners employed to report on the state of the Fiji group and the advisability of annexing those islands to the Crown, he was mainly instrumental in bringing that event about.

Of the Memoir, as a memoir, there is not much to say, but extracts from his letters and journals are worth quoting, as they evince throughout an observing mind, and a capability of recording what was observed. Of the Journal, the editor remarks that:—

"It has been reproduced exactly as it was originally written, often at the end of a long and fatiguing day, and it was probably never read over again by the writer."

This we consider a mistake, and the omission to perform editorial duties is no excuse "for occasional negligences of style which may appear." Had the Commodore himself intended publication, he would, doubtless, have carefully looked through his MS. before committing it to the printer, and we should have been spared much tautology and much that might well have been omitted. Still if the various portions are somewhat disconnected, they are often amusing and instructive, and we may especially instance those relating to the China war. Here is a specimen of Nankin justice:—

"I see strange sights. Turning a corner on Saturday, I saw two men struggling, and became aware that one man had the pigtail of another strongly twisted round his left hand, while with his right he was chopping off his head with a big knife. He managed this in about a dozen blows, severed the remaining flesh, and cracked the head away, leaving the trunk in the middle of the street. A bystander went up to the head, lifted it by its tail, and looked it in the face, to see if he knew it, but apparently did not, dropped it and went his way—and there it laid (*sic*). People standing thirty yards further on did not appear to remark anything, and a small boy smilingly volunteered the information that the beheaded one, who was very well dressed, was a thief, and had stolen 'quite a number of dollars.'

That much temper and courage are required in dealing with the Chinese, may be gathered from the following:—

"I was mistaken for a rebel myself, at a place where there were seventy boats of braves of the imperialist side; they fled at the sight of my four-oared gig, drowning several people in their panic, but when they saw that my boat was quite alone, and found out that I was a friend, they wanted to make me responsible for the death of the drowned, blew up their matches, flourished swords, cut at me, and for ten minutes I was thinking how many of them I should be able to dispose of if I lost my temper. Fortunately I kept it and my revolver in my pocket, and only flourished my umbrella, and, thanks to an ebb current, drifted away from the place and the tumult while talking to a magistrate who came down to see me."

The accounts given of the Fiji and other islands of the Pacific are graphic, while the notes on the natives are valuable to the ethnologist. On a visit to Vanikoro—

"As we got near Mumbola we saw a canoe, and she beckoned us onward, so both boats went in. A man came out to the cutter, so I got hold of him, and gave him a sulu, and got him into the boat. He slapped his breast, opened his mouth, which was full of betel nut (quite crammed), and called himself *Alikī*, chief. The present of a sulu was opportune. He was delighted, and waved it to his fellows on shore, who were quite ready now to come and talk. His teeth were black with chewing betel, and he kept on taking more, tearing the nut, snatching the leaves and lime, and devouring in haste like a beast of prey. These fellows had bows of six feet and arrows of four, well ornamented. My friend, who slapped himself and called me *Alikī*, again took me by the hand and led me to the public-house. . . . then came down one light-coloured man with cropped hair, famously got up with ear-rings, bracelets of beads, armlets, leglets. A most picturesque figure, but as wild as a hawk. He hovered outside the circle first, then came near. I held out my hand; he thought I wanted his girdle, and it was long before I could make him understand that shaking hands meant only a friendly act. I offered him a small hatchet for his ear-rings, which he gave me; a bunch of tortoiseshell rings and a ring of shell in each. The dress is a bark girdle with four or five turns of black rattan on it. A piece of tapa, thick and beaten out of the *vau*, makes the maro. It was altogether a friendly visit, and both sides were pleased."

This extract is from the last entry in the Commodore's journal, and on the next day he received his death-wound from a poisoned arrow at Santa Cruz. In the quotations given there is quite enough to prove the "occasional negligences of style."

*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London, 1171-1251.* Edited by M. S. Sweetman. (Longmans & Co.)

The most difficult problem in Irish history is to account satisfactorily for the collapse of the Anglo-Norman power in that country at the commencement of the fourteenth century. So sudden and complete was the catastrophe that writers of Irish history are inclined to underrate the effects of Henry's invasion, and to attribute to the Celtic race credit for a perseverance and energy which, in truth, they neither then, nor at any period, displayed.

Sir John Davis asked the question, "Whether Ireland had ever been conquered?" and strongly contended that the answer should be in the negative. No considerable or digested mass of Irish records for the period embraced in the volume whose title stands at the head of this article has been hitherto accessible to

Irish students, who were forced to glean shreds of information from the extracts contained in a few well-known text-books; it is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we have received this Calendar of the documents and entries relating to Ireland contained in the Public Records of England. The chief merit of this volume is that it does not pretend to be a selection of documents *pour servir*, nor, again, a complete collection of all the contemporary documents still in existence; it is a simple collection of the exclusively *governmental* papers remaining in the English offices relative to Ireland, without reference to their nature or character, and thus by their very diversity the more fully illustrating the ordinary course of business pursued by the then Irish executive.

We are not by this volume enabled to realize the entire social state of Ireland in the

twelfth or thirteenth century, nor could we from its perusal frame a history of the events of the period; but we are enabled, for the first time, to appreciate the objects and policy of the English Government, to understand what rights it claimed, what it desired to accomplish, and how far it succeeded in so doing, and to learn, by the infallible test of the accounts of the Exchequer, which were the objects which the Government considered sufficiently important to require the expenditure of the public moneys upon them. The value of a publication, such as the present, can be best understood from a short sketch of the conclusions which are obviously to be deduced from the documents that it contains.

The magnitude and expense of the expeditions of Henry the Second and John to Ireland appear by the accounts of the moneys expended upon these occasions. War could not support itself in Ireland, and supplies of every description had to be gathered from all parts of England, from Kent in the south-east, and Northumberland in the north. Hogs, cheeses, wheat, and oats, had to be collected and forwarded to the fleet; hand-mills provided to grind the corn; wooden towers, planks, carts, wagons, spades, pickaxes, nails, horse-shoes, &c., were provided in large quantities. There is no record of the amount expended by Henry the Second in the payment of his troops; but the pay-rolls of John's expedition in 1210 A.D. prove not only that the English troops were very highly paid, but that even the Irish who joined the King upon his landing were taken into his pay. It is generally supposed that these expeditions were ineffective, because no decisive victories are recorded; but the absence of victories is more satisfactorily accounted for by the absence of any resistance. The effect and extent of the English invasion may be fairly gauged by the proportion of the country over which the English law prevailed, and the extent to which the land was occupied by English colonists.

The grants of great scopes of land to powerful military adventurers were, in fact, licences to conquer, not grants in the legal acceptance of the term; but the regular exercise of the royal power in any district may be presumed from grants of small quantities of land or of free warren, the regular receipt of the incidents of feudal tenure, fines, private litigation in the King's courts, and the existence of castles, regularly garrisoned and held for the King.

From the date of the Conquest, the island was treated as divided into two distinct portions: in 1200 A.D., all persons holding lands in the marches of Ireland are commanded to fortify their castles; in 1205 A.D., the justiciary is forbidden to wage war against the marchers; in 1220 A.D., frequent casualties had occurred upon the marches; in 1228 A.D., N. de Verdun remains to guard the marches in Connaught; and, in 1230 A.D., one Hugh describes his lands in Coolock as the only land which he possesses in *terra pacis*.

If we apply the tests which have been suggested, the marches, during the first half of the thirteenth century, would seem to have included Ulster, Antrim, Down, and Armagh, all Leinster, all Munster, except Kerry, and Western Cork, and perhaps Clare; and in Connaught, Roscommon and the plain

of Galway. There exists a vast mass of writs and other documents as to lands and persons in the English portion of the island; in these the names are exclusively Norman or English; and, but for a few incidental notices, it might be concluded that the original population had been supplanted by the Anglo-Norman colonists. Although such a conclusion would be incorrect, it is manifest that the English not merely conquered, but also colonized largely; in 1200 A.D., Hamo de Valoignes obtains a licence to lead his men "ad terram suam hospitandam"; in 1251 A.D., Thurstan de Pierrepont is to be provided with certain waste land which he caused to be inhabited; the inquisition as to the lands of Gerard Prendergast, in 1251 A.D., shows that there were a large number of English tenants of small holdings upon his estate; William de Valence's farming stock having been sold in 1249 A.D., under an order of the King, he was, in the following year, granted no less a sum than 500 marks to stock his Irish lands.

It appears from several documents that there were Irish tenants upon the estates of the Anglo-Norman lords. In 1202 A.D. the King, writing from Le Mans, orders, "All the Irish tenants of the lands which the King had restored to William de Breuse to be attentive to William and his bailiffs in respect of their holdings." Duncan Macarbragh appears to have obtained from King John a very valuable lease; G. de Prendergast had several Irish tenants; there were also Irish in a state of villenage, such as the Betagii of G. de Prendergast, or the Irishmen of Richard de Burgh, who "were to be delivered by the Archbishop of Dublin to him wheresoever they might be."

Inasmuch as the relations of the King with his subjects rested mainly upon the feudal tenure of their estates, any Irish septs which remained upon the lands which the King had granted to Anglo-Norman lords would have no claim upon or rights under the King as over-lord, and their only legal status must have been as "men" of the Lord of the land upon which they dwelt. Thus the two men, who were arrested by the Provosts of Dublin, 1220 A.D., for an assault in the market-place, are claimed by the Archbishop, and described as "two of the Archbishop's men from the mountains"; on this occasion the Archbishop evidently both made the claim, and insisted that these prisoners should be removed into the Archbishop's court, because the title to the forest of Wicklow was in dispute between himself and the King. It is to be observed that whether the Irish in the English districts were many or few, they are nowhere treated as enemies or rebels because they were Irish, nor does the English Government seem to have been under any apprehension that they would prove to be dangerous; the only serious act of hostility reported to England as having been committed by the Irish within the English district is the burning of the Castle of Dunelamein in 1230 A.D.

As to the districts which remained in the hands of Irish chiefs, the present volume is almost altogether silent. This is explained by the fact that the relation of the English King to the Irish Reguli was not strictly that of a feudal lord and vassal: grants were indeed made to the Kings of Thomond and Connaught, but there is no allusion to a demand by the

King of any of the usual incidents of feudal tenure; that they were considered subjects of the King is clearly shown by the circular letter of the 17th of July, 1221 A.D., copies of which were sent not only to the Anglo-Norman lords, but also to six of the native princes. In the year 1244 A.D. a circular letter was addressed to the Irish chiefs, asking their personal aid in an expedition to Scotland, and copies of the letter were sent to O'Donnell, O'Neil, O'Brien, O'Kane, O'Reilly, and sixteen others. So far were the Irish chiefs from being on permanently hostile terms with the English Government, that, in the revolt of De Lacy, we learn from the Earl of Pembroke's dispatch that, "On hearing of the Earl's arrival, the King's Irish barons, with the King of Connaught in *partibus Mauthie*, held a conference, came over to the Earl, and the barons rendered their service"; and that "an Irishman named O'Reilly, powerful in his country, who had come to the King's peace after the Earl had received the office of Justiciary, rode over to a castle called Cronac O'Rauly, sat down in an island and besieged the castle, praying succour of the Earl. The latter sent knights and soldiers to him, who took the castle." But if the King of England did not carry on an open war against the native princes, he was both unable to prevent the Anglo-Norman adventurers from carrying on hostilities at their own cost and risk, and was willing to accept the successful party as his vassal for a sufficient consideration. The series of documents relative to Connaught illustrate the mode in which the great house of De Burgh acquired their estates. In 1219 the King writes to the Justiciary that "Richard de Burgh had offered to the King for the lands of Connaught, which he claims as his right, three cantreds in addition to the two cantreds which the King has in Connaught, and 1,000 marks, 200 marks a year increased rent and 3,000 marks, or that the King of Connaught shall have a moiety of Connaught during his life, and shall render a moiety of the service belonging to that land, and that Richard shall have the other moiety, and render the other moiety of the service; and that after the death of the King of Connaught Richard shall have the whole of the land, and render the whole of the service, and for this he has offered 1,000L sterling"; the Justiciary is, therefore, ordered that, "having regard to the circumstances touching the situation of the King of Connaught, and those touching the King's safety, honour, and interest, he consider the matter, that on his arrival in England he may be able to offer the King sound, safe, and salutary advice." During the contest for the possession of Connaught, the King from time to time issued contradictory charters to both parties, leaving them to fight out the question between themselves, and having an advantageous arrangement with whichever might prove successful.

The De Burghs having proved the stronger, all legal difficulties were removed by two documents, both dated the 30th of June, 1226 A.D.; by the first of which the Justiciary is directed to inquire which of the lands of the O'Connor are forfeited; and by the second he is ordered, when he shall have taken these lands into the King's hands on account of the forfeiture, to grant seisin thereof to De Burgh.

As the King never omitted to obtain money

on every occasion, De Burgh himself, when Justiciary, is directed (1229 A.D.), "if it be for the honour and advantage of the King to take a ransom for Iviena, who was the wife of the King of Connaught, to take it, and, if not, to suffer her to go free"; and, when in 1232 A.D. the King, being informed that De Burgh, then Justiciary, had seized Fedhlim, son of a former King of Connaught, imprisoned and treated him grievously and shamefully, orders his release, we have satisfactory evidence of both the violence of De Burgh and the poverty of O'Connor.

The policy which the English King thus pursued was, in no degree, singular or exceptional; he was utterly unable to restrain the De Burghs, and their campaigns were probably concluded before the court of Westminster could have received any information on the subject; they were necessarily permitted to carry on war at their own risk, but for the ultimate benefit of their over-Lord, and stood in the same relation to the King of England as Cortes and Pizarro to the Spanish King or Yermak Timofeyew to the Czar of Moscow.

The numerous administrative and judicial documents collected in this volume relative to the districts which lay within the marches, supply the fullest evidence both as to the nature of the government and the social and material condition of this portion of the island.

It was assumed from the date of the Conquest that the English colonists continued subject to the laws and customs of England, and that no difference existed, or should be permitted to exist, between the law as administered in Westminster and Dublin. This principle, which has always been one of the Common Law, was expressly laid down in the reign of John. In 1228 A.D., the justiciary is directed to read to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, &c., "the charter of King John, which the magnates of Ireland swore to obey, touching the observance in Ireland of English laws and customs." The justiciary was empowered to issue writs, to run in "all the king's land and realm of Ireland," identical with those issued by the King in Westminster, and the utmost care was taken to prevent any variance in the forms used. In 1204 A.D. there are necessary directions as to the period of limitation in the case of the writs *mort d'ancestor*, *novel disseisin*, of fugitives, and of bounds. In 1222 A.D., a variance in the Irish form of the writ of bounds is noticed, and directed to be amended; and, in the same year, the period of limitation of *mort d'ancestor* is assimilated to that in use in England. Previously to the year 1221 A.D., there had been a Justice in Eyre, for in that year there were associated to the previous justice two further justices, Thomas Fitz Adam, a knight, and the clerk Bartholomew de Camera.

The English Common Law in the thirteenth century was purely customary, and, in contested cases, the custom applicable to the particular case had to be proved as a fact; inasmuch as this was impossible in Ireland, and therefore, to meet the cases which from time to time arose, the king certified what was the custom in England in any given case: thus, in the case in the Palatine Court of the Earl Marshal, the king certifies to the barons, knights, and free tenants of Leinster the

English 1236 A.D. as to co English h opinions ments N settled c The strict rules were the docu especially the king the forest stand wh in Ireland on this o land with granted the King sisted, monarchi commuta tenur; every pos enter into Conquest of seized in pte, entered pulsion. may be more civi insisted and force issue an in volunta escape sixteenth century, the rolls was ever Breuse, documen this point agreed to honour o by annua He failed next year accrued, chattels been ser wife and the King surrended of mortg should have been car gain in failing o Leomins officers. a force fled back by friend satisfact De Breo and offe King's p raised in to accom which wife of land with

English law as to an estate by the courtesy; in 1236 A.D., the king certifies the English law as to co-parceners; in 1237 A.D., as to the English law of bastardy, &c. The extraordinary opinions as to the English custom in the documents Nos. 1,679 and 2,600 show the still unsettled condition of the English Common Law. The strictness with which the English feudal rules were applied is curiously illustrated by the documents relative to the King's forests, and especially those detailing the quarrel between the king and the Archbishop of Dublin about the forest of Wicklow. It is difficult to understand which was meant by the King's forests in Ireland, but it would seem that the king, on this occasion, claimed to treat as forest all land within the marches which had not been granted to third parties. The revenue of the King of England in Ireland consisted, as in the case of other feudal monarchies of the same date, in the commutation for money of the incidents of tenure; and in fines, which the subjects upon every possible opportunity were compelled to enter into. During the earlier period of the Conquest, and during the tyrannical administration of John, the lands of the tenants were seized into the King's hands upon every pretence, and fines of enormous amounts were entered into by tenants, probably upon compulsion. Such violent modes of raising money may be compared with the proceedings of more civilized governments, which formerly insisted upon the payment of benevolences and forced loans, and in more modern times issue an inconvertible paper currency. As the tenants entered into such arrangements involuntarily, they naturally used every means to escape from their obligation; and as in the sixteenth, so in the twelfth or thirteenth century, the fact that a fine was entered upon the rolls is no proof that the amount specified was ever actually paid. The case of W. de Breouse, which is detailed very fully in the documents contained in this volume, is upon this point. In January, 1201, W. de Breouse agreed to give the King 5,000 marks for the honour of Limerick, which was to be discharged by annual payments of 500 marks in England. He failed to make any payment during the next year. Five years' arrears subsequently accrued, and to avoid distress he removed his chattels to England. A distress-order having been sent down to the Sheriff of Wales, his wife and friends made an arrangement with the King that three castles in Wales should be surrendered to the King as a security by way of mortgage, and that certain hostages also should be given. After this compromise had been carried out, W. de Breouse attempted to regain possession by force, and, although failing of success, he burned half the town of Leominster, and slew divers of the King's officers. Gerard de Athiis having raised a force on the King's behalf, De Breouse fled back to Ireland, and was there harboured by friends, who undertook that he would make satisfaction; this promise being unfulfilled, De Breouse came to the King at Pembroke, and offered no less than 40,000 marks for the King's peace; as the money could only be raised in Ireland, the King commanded him to accompany him upon his expedition thither, which De Breouse refused to do. The wife of De Breouse, who had fled to Scotland with some of the De Lacies, was sent back

by the Scotch King to Ireland as a prisoner, and was subsequently transferred to England, where she entered into an agreement, which her husband afterwards ratified, to pay the 40,000 marks with a penalty of 10,000 more in case of failure of payment. "When the first day of payment came, Maud stated that she had not the money"; and, thereupon, in 1210 A.D. the King proceeded to outlaw her husband. No record is preserved that any payment was made. W. de Breouse was hanged as a thief by H. de Burgh; and, nevertheless, in 1217 A.D. we find that Reginald de Breouse was put into possession of the lands of his father William.

The transactions of the crown with the De Lacies do not appear to have been more profitable, and scarcely in any instance do the amounts specified in the fines appear to have been paid in cash, but either wholly or partially to have been left outstanding upon securities. It is not to be wondered at, that in the year 1221 A.D. the king complains that nothing had been received since the death of John from the demesne lands, rents of assize, or escheats of Ireland.

The document No. 673 contains a list of fines given to the King by divers persons, and, although very offensive to our modern conception of personal liberty, they do not give an idea that the Anglo-Irish tenants of the King suffered peculiar hardship; if they be compared with the lists of fines contained in the almost contemporary accounts of the fines levied by the Count of Toulouse, brother of Louis the Saint, the comparison is very favourable to the English king.

During the reign of Henry the Third there appear few, if any, traces of violence or exaction towards the Anglo-Irish, and manifest proofs that the Irish administration was superior in every respect to any which existed in the island from the date of the invasion of Edward Bruce to the commencement of the seventeenth century.

The documents comprised in this volume clearly show the degree to which the English King in Ireland was supported by the Catholic Church; upon every emergency the Supreme Pontiff himself was ready to employ ecclesiastical weapons in the aid of the English King. In 1172 A.D., the Pope writes to the archbishops to inform them "that having gathered from their letters that Henry, King of England, instigated by divine inspiration, had subjected to his dominion the Irish people, and that illicit practices began to cease, he returns thanks to Him who had conferred so great a victory." By another letter of the same date he congratulates the King upon his "triumph over the Irish people"; and having received information from certain bishops of Ireland "of the abominable practices therein specified prevailing in that country, exhorts the King to remove these practices, to recall the people to the worship of the Christian faith, and to preserve and enlarge the rights of the Church. At the same time he wrote to the kings and princes of Ireland to express his satisfaction that they had sworn fealty to the King, "whereby great advantages would accrue to them, the Church, and the Irish people," and to exhort them to persevere in their fealty. It is much to be regretted that these letters are not printed *in extenso*, as we might thereby learn which were the peculiar abominations in

Ireland, which then so much exercised the mind of the Supreme Pontiff.

In 1223 A.D., the King was beforehand provided with bulls of excommunication against the De Lacies, should they invade the King's land. In 1226 A.D., Honorius the Third issued a bull to compel the detainers of the King's castles to surrender them under penalty of ecclesiastical censure; and, what is more remarkable, in 1231 A.D. Gregory the Ninth, and in 1250 A.D. Innocent the Fourth, issued their bulls in support of the King in opposition to the Irish bishops.

During the thirteenth century, the rights of the crown in the elections of Bishops and Abbots were most carefully looked after in Ireland, and invariably insisted upon; the reason of the King's determination to keep in his control the Bishops of the Irish Church was the desire to exclude from preferment those who were not his subjects. The licence to elect a bishop was invariably coupled with the proviso that he should be an Englishman. If the Irish sees were occupied by Englishmen, the identity of material interests secured for the English crown the support of the Irish Church.

Much importance has been given to the documents contained in this volume, but previously well known—the licences and mandates by which the King on the one hand, insists upon the exclusive nomination of Englishmen, and the Papal bull of 1150 A.D., by which it appears that the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, and their chapters, had ordained that no Englishman should be received as a canon in their churches. There was not at that date any distinction drawn between Irish and English with reference only to the place of birth and residence; formerly English colonists in Ireland continued to be English so long as they obeyed English law and followed the English custom; if they fell away therefrom, they were degenerate English, but never became Irish. In the last century Swift would have described the Earls of Kildare and Clanrickard as Englishmen; Irish nationality based on a geographical idea is a very modern theory.

If the expressions in these documents are to be interpreted by contemporary facts, the object of the King was to exclude Irish-Celts, men who were not bound to him by legal ties or material interests; that of the Irish archbishops, &c., was to exclude from Irish preferments Englishmen born in England, and to monopolize the Irish sees for the benefit, not of the Irish Celts, but of the Hiberno-English. The quarrels between the King and the Irish Bishops were arranged in a manner and in a spirit which proved that they both were well aware that they were indispensable to each other. The disputes between the Crown and the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel are upon this point most instructive; and also most worthy of observation is the liberality with which the King at this period acted towards newly appointed bishops. Of this the case of Luke, the Archbishop of Dublin, is an instance (Nos. 1,742, 1,764). The material improvement of Ireland in the thirteenth century is proved not only by the charters given to towns and grants of markets to individuals, but also most satisfactorily by grants of coinage and concessions of money for such purpose.

That a considerable trade with foreign parts

had sprung up is shown by the allusions to the Irish galleys, some of large size for the period, which were relied upon as an efficient force in case of war.

In the latter years included in the present volume, we find the Government engaged in works of public utility, building bridges, cutting roads, fortifying castles, and erecting a great hall in Dublin Castle. At this date many and considerable sums of money are remitted from Ireland to England, and the aid of troops, both Anglo-Norman and native Irish, is furnished to the King of England for his Scotch wars. The English districts of Ireland were rapidly increasing in wealth and population during the first half of the thirteenth century. If we bear in mind the civil wars of England during this period, the character of the troops employed in these contests, the personal tyranny of John, and the rapacity of the foreign relations and favourites of Henry the Third, we may be permitted to conjecture that the Irish-English had little reason to complain of their Government, or to repine for in their condition.

The fourteenth century altogether reverses the picture, and, at the end of the fifteenth, Ireland was delivered over to anarchy and barbarism. The succeeding volume, which is promised in the Introduction to the present, will illustrate the mistakes and disasters which culminated in the Scotch invasion.

The present volume is most carefully and satisfactorily edited. The translation and abridgment of documents, which naturally consist mainly of common forms, is a vast advance upon the publications of the former Irish Record Commissioners; if we must make objection to this mode of editing, it is that we should much desire to have some of the most important of the documents printed in full.

The editor may be asked, before the publication of a second volume, to reconsider his translations of the ordinary terms, *in terra pacis* and *ordinatio crociarum*; the "Pale" did not technically exist in the thirteenth century, and the Irish "crosses" extended much further than to mere episcopal investiture.

It would be a most practical addition to any future volume of Irish records if there were added an index of the local names, giving the modern spelling and the county and barony whenever they can be ascertained. Irishmen even are frequently unable to recognize, under the mask of a corrupt spelling, names with which they are well acquainted.

It may be hoped that the success of this volume will draw attention to the Irish records in Dublin, which, commencing in the thirteenth century, have not as yet been published; of these the most important, perhaps, are the unpublished acts of Irish parliaments prior to Henry the Seventh, which were by the former Record Commissioners actually copied out for publication.

*A Systematic and Historical Exposition of Roman Law, in the Order of a Code, &c.*  
By William A. Hunter, M.A. (Maxwell & Son.)

A good, or even tolerably good, book of similar scope and extent to the "Pandects" of Continental writers has hitherto been much wanted by English students of Roman law.

Moreover, such works of the more elementary or "institutional" class as existed in English, were, for the most part, little more than compilations from French or German sources, or sometimes from French books which were themselves little more than compilations from the German. We do not forget that there are such honourable exceptions as Mr. Poste's edition of Gaius; but, on the whole, it cannot be allowed that the state of things has been satisfactory. It may be said, of course, that anybody who means to pursue the subject seriously must pursue it in German books, and might as well begin with them at once. But it is not every one, even of those who have a general knowledge of the language, who can easily follow the technical vocabulary of legal writers. Again, it has been settled for the present, whether wisely or not, that some tincture of Roman law is to form part of our general legal education, and the kind of general instruction required for this purpose cannot be conveniently given or obtained without English text-books.

Mr. Hunter's substantial volume, which, by the way, would have been pleasanter to handle if it had been divided into two, is an industrious and well-devised endeavour to provide a remedy for our present need in this respect; and if it were only moderately successful, it might well claim favourable consideration as being almost the first piece of really English literature of its kind. But it is in fact much more than this. It is full of good, solid work, thoroughly and consistently thought out, and will afford to students who make use of it not only a store of information, but no contemptible discipline in method. It is not to be understood that we commit ourselves to agreeing entirely with Prof. Hunter's arrangement, still less with all his opinions in detail, and we shall presently find two or three matters for dispute; but his task has been undertaken with a just conception of its nature and objects, and his work is in the main of the right sort. Not the least of his merits is that he has always gone to the Roman authorities at first hand, and formed his own conclusions upon them—an example which it is to be hoped may induce many, if not most, of his readers to do the like.

Prof. Hunter's general distribution of the subject is clear and intelligible, and the form in which he classifies the contents of each topic is both ingenious and useful. First he gives us the definition of the leading notions in the particular group of legal phenomena to be dealt with (we do not admit that the English language is inferior to any other, on the whole, for the purposes of jurisprudence, but we may confess that we envy the Germans their *Rechtsverhältnisse*). Then he states the rights and duties included in it. Then he shows how rights and duties of this class may be created ("Investitive Facts"), destroyed ("Divestitive Facts"), or transferred ("Transvestitive Facts"). This last term of art is of Mr. Hunter's own invention; we cannot say it is elegant, but it is, at any rate, no worse than the others, and it hardly becomes English lawyers, whose talk is of *cestuis que trust*, to be exacting on the score of elegance. Mr. Hunter's main scheme of division lays itself open, by its very thoroughness and consistency, to criticism from various quarters; but there is no need to dwell upon this, for such criticism is apt to be unprofitable. The

most that can be expected of classification in a subject matter of this kind is that it shall be fairly reasonable in itself and convenient to work with. The first of these requirements is certainly satisfied by Prof. Hunter's arrangement, and we see no reason for thinking otherwise as to the second. One striking feature of his plan is the total omission of *Delict* as a substantive head of law. The genus is altogether broken up, and the several species are found associated with the several rights which are violated: thus the *lex Aquilia* is considered under the head of "Ownership." Many readers will probably be surprised at this rather high-handed dealing with established usage. But impartial reflection, aided by Mr. Hunter's own justification of his course, will show that there is much to be said for it.

We must now choose a few points in the work for closer examination. Let us go to the Division of "Contract" (Book II., First Division). Contract is said to consist of "those rights *in personam* that arise from the acts of individuals, and not of those that arise by operation of law." This is a little slip in expression, for surely all rights whatever must be said to arise equally by operation of law; the act of parties cannot make a right, but only the conditions of a right. The real meaning is, of course, that in the case of contract it is the intention of the parties that an obligation should arise. If A buys goods of B without delivery or payment, it is in one sense by the acts of these individuals, but also in another sense by operation of law, that the property passes to A, and B has a right of action for the price. On the other hand, if B refuses to do any business without payment, and A knocks him down, B's right of action for the assault may likewise be said to arise from the act of the individual A, as well as by operation of law. But in the case of the sale A and B mean to acquire rights and undertake duties; in the case of the assault there is no such intention.

In dealing with the history of the Roman law of contract, Mr. Hunter shows considerable boldness and independence, and altogether dissents from the theories of Savigny, Ortolan, and Sir H. Maine as to the derivative origin of the Stipulation, which they treat as a remnant of, or substitute for, the older *negum*. Mr. Hunter holds, on the contrary, that the Stipulation is more likely to be the older of the two. His arguments are ingenious, but at present we are not convinced; and we should like to know how we are to be sure of some of the premisses. He asserts as unquestionable matters of fact one or two things as to the history of the *negum* and the Stipulation which, if established, would certainly make for his theory; but they do not appear to us to be sufficiently made out. And when he rejects, almost without discussion, the suggestion of the Stipulation having sprung from a fictitious loan, he seems to forget the analogy of the *expensilatio*.

One of the most interesting parts of the law of contract, and not the least difficult, is that which has to determine what kind and amount of error will exclude the consent of both parties required for the formation of a valid agreement. On this, and on the kindred subject of the causes, such as fraud, which do not indeed prevent consent from existing, but do prevent it from being in a legal sense free,

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Prof. Hunter's exposition is in the main quite right. But we think him wrong in the treatment of some specific instances. In the case of a sale of base metal for gold, Ulpian says there is no contract (*si as pro auro veneat, non valet*: D. 18. 1, *de cont. emt.* 14). Mr. Hunter cites Marcius as taking the different view that "a sale of brass for gold is valid, but the seller is bound to give the article in gold" (*si vas aurichalcum pro auro vendidisset ignorans, tenetur ut aurum quod vendit prestet*: *ib.* 45). Now Marcius does not say the sale is valid; he may well be thinking only of the case where the buyer elects to affirm the sale, which he is in any view free to do; besides, as Vangerow points out, the context looks as if the subject under discussion were not the validity of the contract at all, but the measure of damages. And both Savigny and Vangerow think, and it seems to us rightly, that the seller's obligation is not to "give the article in gold," but to pay the difference in value. On another case (*si vestimenta interpona quis pro novis emerit*, Marcius, *l. c.*) Mr. Hunter makes his disagreement with Savigny (who is again supported by Vangerow) look plausible by saying, "there is nothing about warranty in the text." No, nor in Savigny's explanation either; he only says the clothes must have been *described* as new by the seller. There is no suggestion of a warranty proper, which is a collateral agreement giving an independent right of action. At the same time *warranty* is the word that first occurs to an English reader; but one of the dangers an Englishman has to be most on his guard against in dealing with Roman law is that of using English technical terms for the purposes of approximate translation, and then being misled by their English associations. On the much-discussed passage, "si mensas quasi citreas emat quae non sunt" (D. 19, 1, *de act. emt.* et vend. 21, § 2), Prof. Hunter hesitates, though he does not positively refuse, to follow Savigny. But Savigny's explanation is the only one that makes the rule laid down by Paulus intelligible. The rule is that in such a case as is put in the words above quoted, the vendor, though in good faith, must pay damages. Now the seller may himself have bought and paid for the tables *quasi citreas*; and where that is so, there is no conceivable reason why he should suffer rather than the buyer, unless we suppose not only that the buyer believed, but that the seller affirmed, the tables to be of citron-wood. However, the original materials are fairly and distinctly put before the reader, and for this we must be thankful. It would be an improvement if specific references to the modern authors whose views are considered, as well as to the Roman authorities, had been added; but perhaps Mr. Hunter does not give his readers credit for being likely to use them if given.

Under the head of 'Transvestitive Facts' belonging to Contract an historical point arises, which seems not to have occurred to Prof. Hunter, and is perhaps worth notice. It is certain that before the time of Antoninus Pius a debt could not, properly speaking, be assigned at all; as in our old Common Law, the transferee had to sue in the name of the transferor. It is also clear that by the time of Diocletian the purchaser of a debt might sue by *utilis actio* in his own name. But it may be a question

whether the innovation was not made by successive steps. We read, "rescriptum est a Divo Pio utilis actiones *emtori hereditatis* dandas." It would seem comparatively natural to assimilate the buyer of an inheritance to a real universal successor by letting rights of action, as we might now say, run with the inheritance purchased; and this might prepare the way for the further step which, simple as it appears at present, is an extreme violation of primitive legal notions.

Prof. Hunter strikes out in another part of his book a new historical theory of the law of Possession, which deserves attention, but which we have not room to discuss. We must remark that in one place (p. 210, note) he is hardly fair to Savigny, whom he charges with attributing to the Roman lawyers "a greater uniformity and precision of language" than is really to be found in them. But, in fact, Savigny distinctly points out the double meaning of *naturalis possessio* which is here in question.

As we have not abstained from freely criticizing Prof. Hunter's exposition on sundry points, so we must not fail to remind the reader that there is much else to be commended, and that on this subject, and in this country, the production of a book that calls for serious criticism is in itself no small merit.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Daniel Deronda.* By George Eliot. Book VII. *The Mother and the Son.* (Blackwood & Sons.)

*Playing for Love.* By E. C. Clayton. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

*A Family Archive.* By E. K. King. 2 vols. (Charing Cross Publishing Company.)

*Captain Fanny.* By the Author of 'John Holdsworth, Chief Mate.' 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

*The Pennant Family.* By Anne Beale. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE catastrophe at which we had hinted has come at last: Mr. Grandcourt is dead; killed! Gwendolen's own account of the death makes it an accident:—he was knocked overboard by the sail in "coming about," when only the two of them were out sailing. She might have saved him by throwing him a rope for which he cried: she did not, and is haunted by his drowning face. She loves Deronda, but still without admitting it completely to herself. Deronda loves Mirah, also without full acknowledgment. Deronda has had an interview with his mother, Princess Halm-Eberstein, Jewess by race, and formerly a great singer. Her first husband was a Jew, and Deronda was their legitimate son, though Deronda is not his real name. Both the Grandcourt catastrophe and the Princess episode are clumsily treated, and the novel, as a whole, may now be finally pronounced unworthy of the past and of the powers of George Eliot, inasmuch as Book VIII. cannot now redeem it from failure. We mean, of course, literary failure; for we are aware that it has been a magnificent financial success.

Mrs. Estelle Bryanstone is the leading actress in 'Playing for Love.' She is a charming young widow, from the crown of her head to the "dainty little bottines," which she wears in preference to vulgar boots or shoes: but she is unfortunate in the love affairs

which are the only drawbacks to her position. Algernon Darcy, who is both a captain and a baronet, and combines the dark traits of character natural to each position, loves her in his own energetic but improper fashion; while Fred Erne, her virtuous admirer, is remarkable only for negative good nature, and a curious incapacity for continuous utterance. He is the adopted son of an eccentric millionaire, and, being brought up to expect his benefactor's fortune, wastes a good deal of money, and gets into questionable company. He explains himself thus to his guardian:—

"I—I was—I am not, if you will believe me, in the habit of betting. I don't care for horses, I don't understand racing in the least, and I don't care about gambling in any of its forms. I hope you will believe that. I once, however, being with Captain Darcy at—Goodwood—we—he—I—there were several of us together, people he knew and I knew—Captain Darcy is a man I got acquainted with. I met him first on the Continent, and he—we—however—as I was telling you—we—I am afraid I took more wine than I ought, and we were talking and laughing, and—'You began betting, and you lost.' 'I—that is the exact truth.'"

Estelle is perhaps right, however, in preferring this incoherent idiot to the glowing Algernon, who nearly murders her, and quite makes an end of himself, in a fit of histrionics. Catching her by the sea-shore, in a spot liable to be overflowed by the tide, he persecutes her with thrilling, mocking, and vibrating utterances, detains her in a vice-like grasp, and stifles her with kisses, while the water rises gradually from her *bottines*, till it surges over her altogether. She is rescued, of course, and the bold, bad man perishes; though, as his intentions were honourable enough (his fortune being now secure), Estelle is somewhat to blame herself for pushing matters to such extremity. This is the leading incident of the tale, though some fraudulent but futile dealings with a will form a counter-attraction. It may be conjectured that there is little attempt at analysis of character, or descriptive writing of any sort.

It is difficult to understand how anybody who has the industry or the pertinacity to write enough sentences to make a book like 'A Family Archive,' should at the same time possess no atom of judgment or taste. Perhaps the first burst of the education mania has, as is common in such cases, carried us beyond the goal which it is sought to reach; and, in our desire that everybody should learn something, an attempt has been made to teach them everything. Mr. King's book, though it made us feel rather ill while we were reading it, ought to make us in future less intolerant of silly books. It is not only silly, but conceited and illiterate, and will furnish us with a standard which we may conveniently take for our zero. Probably Mr. King is very young. In that case he may in time learn that mere reading will not make an educated man, still less a cultivated one, and that writing is not simply penmanship and the art of composing schoolboy themes. His own notion is probably what he puts into the mouth of one of his characters,—"If one has a taste for reading, one must by degrees acquire a taste for writing... I am scarcely capable of forming an opinion as to whether authors as a rule are readers or not, but I believe heartily in intuition." Intuition does not appear to

have been of much service in Mr. King's case, and for the present he had better keep to reading. He would have done well to think more highly of the "sound judgment and extensive knowledge" of the critic who "declared the title to be a misnomer," and asked, with what must have been politely concealed irony, whether 'A Family Archive' was "a novel, an allegory, or little more than a collection of essays. This (the Preface tells us) is for its readers to determine. One thing is certain, that it hopes to appeal to and gain the sympathy of the good, the true, and the beautiful in human nature; but expects to gain this sympathy only so far as, in its own character, it participates in the nature of the good, true and beautiful." Though the task cost us something, we have read Mr. King's book, and, in spite of the awkward conclusion to which the admission leads, we must confess that of our sympathy it has gained none.

'Captain Fanny' has the merit of improving as the story goes on. The opening scenes in the seaside town, in which we are introduced to Fanny and her cousin, are not inviting. Fanny is a hoyden, and the charming Ethel, with her yellow hair, tight waist, leather belt and buckle, &c., a "minx," as the author confesses. It is rather unkind, when a large portion of the London public are just now going to the seaside, to introduce so terrible a picture as is contained in the second chapter of the horrors of the beach. However, we need not all take part in such festivities as the Havenstown regatta, and, at all events, need not watch the pig-hunt with Captain Fanny. That lady's title is soon explained; she is appointed captain of a yacht by the elderly owner, who is in love with her. In this well-found vessel she cruises during most part of the second volume, which is, accordingly, somewhat dull, while the first is not a little coarse. In the third volume, Miss Fanny, who is a mere vulgarian in the first, and a mere nonentity in the second, comes out as a woman with strong affections and some force of character. The narrative of her attachment to Jack Huntley, with its comic interlude of the outraged Huntley, senior, and the tragic one of Miss Ethel's successful treachery, would, by itself, have made a very fair story. There is both humour and pathos in parts of it; but as the "charging part," to use a lawyer's phrase, bears so small a portion to the rest of the book, it would not be fair to descant on its incidents or scheme. Suffice it to say, that she takes service permanently under the wise and patient old Colonel, and finds it a not unhappy career.

Miss Beale proves, in 'The Pennant Family,' that she has a certain amount of sympathy with characters of a simple and rustic sort, and a liking for local traditions and old-fashioned cottage interiors. But her knowledge of Welsh language and Welsh natures seems rather superficial, and she has quite destroyed the pleasure one might have otherwise found in her book by the conception of such a character as the Earl of Craigavon, a sort of nursery ogre in modern costume, childishly improbable in any age we know of. This absurd monster is supposed, as far as we can gather, to have lived at the end of the last, or the beginning of this, century; at least, there are allusions to post-horses and nabobs, which seem intended to indi-

cate that the period is somewhat earlier than our own day. He is "lord of the manor," a dignity which seems to call up in the author's mind all sorts of feudal horrors, and as such is entitled to certain "tithes" or "waifs," the precise nature or legality of which is clearly a matter of indifference, but which give him a vested right in the *débris* of such wrecks as may be cast up near his castle by the sea. In this castle he lives a misanthropic existence, cursing and scowling at the neighbouring fishermen and farmers, and spending his nights in walking about with a lantern, in order to lure labouring vessels to destruction within his manorial boundaries. The virtuous Pennants, on the other hand, are as civilized, except in the matter of English, and warm-hearted as the Earl is brutal. If they are apt to show their contempt for their landlord somewhat gratuitously, they have that consciousness of superiority which we have been told on high authority justifies such an attitude. By their aid and that of a wonderful dog, who is even more accomplished than the rest of the family, they rescue the heroine, then a little child on her return from India, from drowning, and bring her up as a daughter of their house. On this child, who of course grows up a beauty, and is discovered to be the long-lost daughter of a baronet of fabulous wealth, the fortunes of the Pennants depend. For some time they suffer from her presence; the young lord makes love to her, the young lady steals her locket, and her beacon-fire on the hill gives mortal offence to the Earl; but in the end she marries Caradoc, the farmer's eldest son; the detested nobleman has to sell his estate to her father; and the Pennants, descended of course from the old British princes of the neighbourhood, obtain their ancient supremacy. There are occasional pretty things in the book; but so crude a plot, relieved by no attempt at drawing any but the simplest and shallowest characters, is almost an affront to novel-readers in their teens.

#### BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

*Sea Kings and Naval Heroes: a Book for Boys.* By John E. Edgar. (Warne & Co.)  
*Among the Tartar Tents; or, the Lost Fathers.* By Anne Bowman. (Same publishers.)  
*Ralph Somerville; or, a Midshipman's Adventures in the Pacific Ocean.* By Charles H. Eden. (Marcus Ward & Co.)  
*Stories from China.* By the Author of 'The Story of a Summer Day,' &c. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

In reviewing a boy's book of the last season, we pointed out the inappropriateness of the illustrations to the letter-press, and we received a rather indignant protest from the author to the effect that he was not answerable for the illustrations, as he had not seen one of them until the work was issued, thus throwing the blame on the publisher. It is not our province to discriminate as to whom the credit or discredit is due, but to take a work as a whole, leaving to author and publisher to decide about their respective shares of praise or blame; and, in the case of the first three books on our list, without commenting on the appropriateness or otherwise of the illustrations, we must protest against their being termed *illustrations* in the true sense of the word. In these days, when we have what a short time ago would have been called "gems of art" in wood engraving in weekly papers and periodicals, which are here to-day and gone to-morrow, the public have a right to expect better things in books that the rising

generation are to read and keep,—better in design, drawing, and engraving,—and we may express our belief that it would be to the interest of both author and publisher if more attention were paid to this important part of the work.

'Sea Kings and Naval Heroes' consists of "old-told tales" that ever delight boys, and, as the biographies are pleasantly told, the book may be recommended, less the illustrations, to the reading of "our boys."

'Among the Tartar Tents' is a terribly spun-out tale, and, although it contains plenty of battle, murder, and sudden death, it lacks the crispness of description in which boys delight; and the fact that a young man from Addiscombe continues, through upwards of three hundred pages, to call his father "papa" will at once stamp him as a prig and a milk-sop in the eyes of the reader. To those who prefer quantity to quality, the book may prove attractive, for it will take them a long time to get through.

Not so with the third book of our list, which is dashing enough to please any boy, and will not take too much of his time to read through. A midshipman's history, when truthfully told, never fails to amuse; and, although a severe critic might take exception to some great improbabilities introduced in making the work up, they may be forgiven for the sake of the more sober part of the work. The picking up of a heroine from a desert island is novel, but, as she becomes Mrs. Ralph Somerville, we suppose it is all right. The villain of the piece, Sam Bateson, is altogether overdrawn.

'Stories from China' is a girl's book. The "stories" are told in conversation, and they contain not only much to amuse, but much to instruct. The illustrations are to the purpose, although we believe we have seen some of them before.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

PREVIOUS generations of writers, both Eastern and Western, have told the story of the rise and fortunes of Mohammedanism, but it has been reserved for the present generation to inquire scientifically into the causes which led to its development, and to analyze the principles which enabled it to adapt itself to the spiritual and political requirements of nations so widely different in mental and physical habits as those by whom it is now professed. The object of Major Osborn's work, *Islam under the Arabs* (Longmans), as set forth in his Preface, is to give English officers commanding native regiments in India, such an intelligent account of the history and religion of their men as shall enable them to sympathize with their hopes and memories, and to understand the thoughts and feelings which influence their actions. No better method of attaining this end could have been adopted than such an inquiry as the present, namely, What was Mohammedanism in its origin, and what were the transformations which it underwent before it assumed the form which it exhibits in India? The volume before us deals with the first part of the question only, 'The History of Islam under the Arabs,' and the author promises the sequel in two subsequent volumes, to be entitled, respectively, 'The Khalifs of Bagdad' and 'Islam in India.' The first portion of the work consists of three parts:—1st, The History of Mohammedanism, from its origin at Mecca until the schism into the two antagonistic factions of Sunni and Shia,—2nd, The History of the Fatemides, which treats of the development of the Shia heresy, with all the strange sects to which it gave rise, from the "Carmathians" to the cruel and mysterious organization of the "Assassins";—3rd, The fortunes of the House of Ommaya, the orthodox section of the Mohammedan church. The work exhibits throughout an intelligent appreciation of the facts of the history, and a liberal judgment of the acts and intentions of the Meccan prophet. The author has evidently studied the Koran carefully, and while he does justice to the many noble sentiments which it contains, he does not spare his criticism of the

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degrading tenets on which it too often insists. Speaking, for instance, of the Moslem conception of Paradise, he says: "The sensualizing effect of this conception of the heavenly 'crown of righteousness' has worked dire evils in all Muhammedan countries—poisoning the springs of domestic happiness, and irretrievably checking the spiritual growth of humanity; and for these evils Muhammed must, under any circumstances, be held responsible." These few words deal in a peculiarly trenchant manner with the radical fault of the whole social system of Mohammedanism; it is just this religious sanction of sensuality which has kept Eastern women in ignorance and subjection, and thus prevented all progress and development, and perpetuated the degrading vices which have undermined the mental and physical constitution of the Mohammedan races. The author's criticism of Mohammed's motives and actions is frequently severe, but always just. He does not regard the founder of Islam either as an immaculate enthusiast or as a deliberate impostor, but while he points out many instances of injustice or fraud in his career and in his revelations, he is careful to explain the circumstances which made such acts or words the inevitable consequence of what had gone before. Similarly, the early political and religious schisms in Mohammedanism are treated from an impartial, common-sense standpoint; and the historical details are presented in a particularly lucid manner. The book is pleasantly written, and may be cordially recommended to any one who desires to understand the history and actual constitution of Islam; an institution which has a double interest for us at the present time, as it not only exercises an important influence on European politics, but must form one of the chief bases of all calculations with reference to our empire in the East.

MR. HILTON PRICE, while investigating the early history of Child's Bank, had occasion to look through a vast number of old papers in the possession of the firm. From an examination of these, and an investigation of the lists of goldsmiths and bankers at the British Museum, he has been able to construct a Handbook of Goldsmiths and Bankers in London, far more complete than any which has yet been made. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and, among a list which commences with Ade, "goldsmith to Edward the First," and ends with Young & Son, who carried on business in the Borough till 1849, and were "the first private bank that was absorbed by a Joint Stock Bank" in London,—a great diversity of persons, times, and characters are commemorated. As we read the pages we see how early the class of goldsmiths exercised power in the City. Leofstane, one of the earliest goldsmiths of whom there is any record, Mayor of London in 1189, and Thomas de Frowick, a goldsmith and alderman in 1279, who made a golden crown for Edward the First's second queen, Margaret, may rank as members of the same art and mystery with Sir Thomas Gresham, on the site of whose house in Lombard Street Messrs. Martin & Co. are established at the present time, and claim to carry on business originated by the founder of the Royal Exchange. The site and the sign, the "Grasshopper," are certainly the same. The history of the house of Child & Co. is very characteristic of the manner in which banking in London originated. Founded on a goldsmith's business, which dated, like the one we last mentioned, from the time of Queen Elizabeth, it has continued to flourish till the present day, never departing from the two traditions of the house, to take the clerks into partnership in order of seniority, and never to allow interest on deposits. Mr. Hilton Price mentions many persons famous in history who kept their accounts with Child & Co. in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: Stillingfleet, Nell Gwynne, Sir Peter Lely's executors, the first Duke of Marlborough, King William the Third and Queen Mary, Dryden the poet, and many more. In conclusion, it may be said that Mr. Hilton Price has written an instructive book, and one which will supply the scant leisure of a

City man with pleasant reading full of amusing anecdotes. Messrs. Chatto & Windus are the publishers.

We have on our table *Leaves from a Journalist's Note-Book*, by P. Russell (Gordon & Gotch), *The Discipline of Drink*, by Rev. T. E. Bridgett (Burns & Oates),—*Maxims and Epigrams*, by O. Wright (Stock),—*Beiträge zur vergleichenden Geschichte der romantischen Poesie und Prosa des Mittelalters*, by Dr. E. Kolbing (Breslau, Koeberer). Among New Editions we have *A German Accidence*, by J. W. J. Vecqueray (Rivingtons),—*First German Book*, by A. G. Havet and G. A. Schrumpf (Simpkin),—*Easy Lessons on Self-Instruction in Irish*, by Rev. U. J. Bourke (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill),—*A Treatise on Gout and Rheumatic Gout*, by A. B. Garrod, M.D. (Longmans),—*A Course of Practical Chemistry*, by W. Odling, M.B. (Longmans),—*The Chemistry of Light and Photography*, by Dr. H. Vogel (King),—*The Law relating to Mines, Minerals, and Quarries*, by A. Rogers (Stevens),—*Botanical Tables*, compiled by E. B. Aveling (Hamilton, Adams & Co.),—*Ireland Ninety Years Ago* (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill),—*Rambles about Bath* (Simpkin),—*The Childhood and School-room Hours of Royal Children*, by J. Luard (Groombridge),—*Ginx's Baby*, by E. Jenkins, M.P. (Strahan),—*High Pressure Business Life*, by H. Smith, M.D. (Brook),—*Through Norway with a Knapsack*, by W. M. Williams (Stanford),—*Travelling and its Requirements*, by H. M. L. S. (Cook),—*By the Sea*, by K. S. Macquoid (Smith, Elder & Co.),—*Sibyl of Cornwall*, by N. Michel (Tegg),—*Lectures*, by H. Melville, B.D. (Rivingtons),—*Characteristics of Christian Morality*, by Rev. I. G. Smith, M.A. (Parker),—*Civilized Christianity* (Trübner),—*David*, by Rev. T. Barber, M.A. (Simpkin). Also the following Pamphlets: *Navigation*, by Sir W. Thompson, D.C.L. (Collins),—*Drury's Double Entry* (Drury),—*A Lecture on the Brussels Conference of 1874*, by T. E. Holland, D.C.L. (Parker),—*The Celestial Sphere and the Doctrine of the Earth's Perpendicular Axis*, by Kuklos (Montreal),—*Warrington Museum Catalogue of the Reference Library* ('Warrington Guardian'),—*Our Volunteers: How and Why I Joined Them* (Nimmo),—*Britannia's Suitors*, Part I. (Stanford),—*British Captives in China*, by Dan Patridge (Wertheimer, Lea & Co.),—*Horses and Harness*, by E. F. Flower (Ridgway),—*The Domestic Servant Difficulty*, by G. Herbert ('South Durham Herald'),—*England in 1876*, by P. Russell (Wyman & Sons),—*Logroño*, by F. Cerny (Taylor & Francis),—*King Horn, untersuchungen zur Mittelenglischen Sprach- und Litteraturgeschichte*, by T. Wissman (Trübner),—*Ueber Zweck und Mittel der Germanischen Rechtsgeschichte*, by Dr. K. V. Amira (München, Ackermann),—*Du Dieu Thaumaturge Façon de Moïse*, by F. Eenens (Bruxelles, English Library).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### Theology.

Vaughan's (James) *Brighton Sermons*, 13th series, 12mo. 6/- cl.

##### Law.

Vincent's (C. E. H.) *Law of Criticism and Libel*, 2/6 cl. swd.

##### Poetry.

Joan of Arc, a Poem, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

##### Geography.

Jenkinson's (H. I.) *Smaller Practical Guide to the Isle of Wight*, 12mo. 2/- swd.

##### Philology.

Dawson and Fry's *Genders of French Substantives*, 2/6 cl.

##### General Literature.

British Manufacturing Industries, Ship Building, Telegraphy, &c., 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Cracrot's *Trustees' Guide*, 12th edit. royal 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Eikon Basiliké, the *Portraiture of King Charles 1st*, 2/6 cl.

Evan's (A. B.) *Reflections*, cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.

Foreign Office List, July, 1876, 8vo. 5/- cl.

Good Things, Vol. January to June, 1876, folio. 3/6 bds.

Indian Army and Civil Service List, July, 1876, 6/-

Ihne's (W.) *Early Rome*, 18mo. 2/6 cl.

Lever's (Chas.) *Adventures of Arthur O'Leary*, illus. 8vo. 6/- cl.

Lee's (Holme) *Basil Godfrey's Caprice*, 12mo. 2/- bds.

Private Life of an Eastern King, 12mo. 2/- bds.

Stories from History, by E. Taylor and others, 12mo. 2/- cl.

Stone's (S. J.) *Deare Childe*, sq. 1/6 cl.

Thackeray's *Catherine*, Reissue of Illus. Lib. Edit. 8vo. 6/6 bds.

#### THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDGAR POE.

HALF a century has not elapsed since the author of 'The Raven' printed his first little volume of verse, and yet, not only it, but also two later editions or collections, have become so extremely rare that the most diligent bibliographers seek for them in vain. Even the fourth and latest collection of the poems of Edgar Poe issued during their author's lifetime, is becoming scarce. These early editions being so rare, and a large portion of their contents quite unknown, some account of them cannot fail to prove interesting. Like some other modern poets, Edgar Poe, in the later part of his short career, discarded a very large portion of his juvenile verse, and refined and abridged much of that which he retained. Doubtless, what has been lost in quantity has been regained in quality, nevertheless, it will not be an inglorious occupation for the student to gather up the few chips still left in the master's workshop.

Edgar Poe's first tiny tome, consisting of only forty pages, was printed in its author's natal city of Boston in 1827, but suppressed previous to publication. It bears upon its title-page:—

#### TAMERLANE AND OTHER POEMS.

BY A BOSTONIAN.

"Young heads are giddy, and young hearts are warm,  
And make mistakes for manhood to reform."—Cowper.

Boston: Calvin F. S. Thomas.

1827.

Having so recently given a full description of, and lengthy extracts from, this unknown volume (*Belgravian Magazine*, for June, 1876), many further particulars are no longer necessary; the coincidence may, however, be pointed out that the excerpt from Martial—"Nos hac novimus esse nihil,"—with which Poe's Preface concludes, was also that selected as a motto for the title-page of 'Poems by Two Brothers,' published in the same year, and generally considered to be Tennyson's first publication. There are several palpable *errata* in Edgar Poe's first book, which was anything but an *édition de luxe*, so that, apart from private reasons, its author was justified in its suppression. The Preface is followed by 'Tamerlane,' which occupies 17 pp., and is an almost entirely different poem to that now known by the same title; nothing less than the entire republication of the former could show all the variations between the two. The later draft being indented and better punctuated, is more pleasing to the eye, but the older version contains many passages fully equal in beauty to the best of its successor. A more connected story is afforded by the 1827 version of 'Tamerlane' than by the later editions; in it the heroine is named as Ada, and the hero is styled Alexis, Tamerlane being deemed only a *nom de guerre*: eleven notes, suppressed in the later editions, accompany the poem. Following 'Tamerlane' are nine "Fugitive Pieces"; five of these have never been reprinted until now; one other, somewhat revised, reappeared in the 1829 collection, whilst the remaining three are reprinted, nearly *verbatim*, in the present editions. Dreams are the chief theme of Poe's first volume, and in it first appeared, but with the following stanza (now omitted) prefixed, the little lyric entitled 'A Dream':—

A wildered being from my birth,  
My spirit spurned control,  
But now, abroad on the wide earth,  
Where wanderest thou my soul?

Poe's first acknowledged collection, that of 1829, bears the following title-page:—

#### AL A ARAAF, TAMERLANE, AND MINOR POEMS.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

Baltimore: Hatch and Dunning.

1829.

This volume was printed for private circulation. It contains only 66 pp., and many of those are merely extra leaves and bastard titles. The real contents include 'Al Aaraaf,' substantially as now printed, and prefixed to it, but then unnamed, the sonnet now styled 'To Science.' Dedicated to John Neal, follows the present version of 'Tamerlane,' and, thereafter, several Miscel-

laneous Poems: these smaller pieces include the lines now known as 'Romance,' but then called 'Preface'; the song, "I saw thee on thy bridal day"; 'The Lake,' from the suppressed volume of 1827; and six other pieces. Five of these latter are, save some trifling corrections, as still published, but in the following lines 'To M.' appear three stanzas not yet reprinted; the whole poem, as it stands in the 1829 edition, reads thus:—

O! I care not that my earthly lot  
Hath—little of earth in it—  
That years of love have been forgot  
In the fever of a minute—  
I heed not that the desolate  
Are happier, sweet than I—  
But that you meddle with my fate  
Who am a passer-by.  
It is not that my founts of bliss  
Are gushing—strange! with tears—  
Or that the thrill of a single kiss  
Hath palsied many years—  
'Tis not that the flowers of twenty springs  
Which have withered as they rose  
Lie dead on my heart-strings  
With the weight of an age of snows.  
Nor that the grass—O! may it thrive!  
On my grave is growing or grows—  
But that, while I am dead yet alive,  
I cannot be, lady, alone.

The title-page of the 1831 collection is:—

POEMS

BY

EDGAR A. POE.

"Tout le monde a raison." *Rochefoucauld.*

Second Edition.

New York: Elam Bliss.

1831.

This volume contains 124 pp.; it is dedicated to the United States Corps of Cadets, and is prefaced by a letter to a "Mr. B—," doubtless a mythical person. This letter, dated from West Point, Poe afterwards republished, with some slight alterations, as a magazine paper. The shorter poems lead the van, beginning with a poetical 'Introduction' of sixty-six lines, an expansion of the twenty-one lines known as 'Preface' in 1829. These additional lines were subsequently suppressed; but the following excerpt will show that they are worthy of preservation, not only as a fair sample of the idiosyncrasies, but also of the poetic powers, of their author. After verse 10, the suppressed lines run:—

Succeeding years too wild for song,  
Then rolled like tropic storms along,  
Where, tho' the garish lights that fly  
Dying along the troubled sky,  
Lay bare, thro' vistas thunder-riven,  
The blackness of the general Heaven,  
That very blackness yet doth fling  
Light on the lightning's silver wing.  
For, being an idle boy lang syne,  
Who read *Anacreon* and drank wine,  
I early found *Anacreon* rhymes  
Were almost passion-sometimes—  
And by strange alchemy of brain  
His pleasures always turn'd to pain—  
His naivete' to wild desire—  
His wit to love—his wine to fire—  
And so, being young and dipp'd in folly  
I fell in love with melancholy,  
And used to throw my earthly rest  
And quiet all away in jest—  
I could not love except where Death  
Was mingling his with Beauty's breath—  
Or Hymen Time, and Destiny  
Were stalking between her and me. ....  
But now my soul hath to much room—  
Gone are the glory and the gloom—  
The black hath mellow'd into grey,  
And all the fires are fading away.  
My draught of passion hath been deep—  
I revell'd and I now would sleep—  
And after drunkenness of soul  
Succ'd the stories of the bowl—  
And idle longing night and day  
To dream my very life away.  
But dreams—of those who dream as I,  
Aspiringly, are damned and die:  
Yet should I swear I mean alone,  
By notes so very shrilly blown,  
To break upon Time's monotone,  
While yet my vauid joy and grief  
Are tintles of the yellow leaf—  
Why not an imp the greybeard hath,  
Will shake his shadow in my path—  
And even the greybeard will o'erlook  
Convincing my dreaming-book.

These lines are followed by the exquisite lyric, 'To Helen'; by the earliest known version of 'Israel'; by 'The Doomed City,' afterwards improved and rechristened 'The City in the Sea'; by a much expanded and weakened version of 'Fairyland'; by 'Irene,' subsequently much altered

and abridged, and published as 'The Sleeper'; by 'A Pæan,' chiefly remarkable as being the germ of that melodious and exultant defiance of Death, the poem of 'Lenore'; and, finally, as far as the "Miscellaneous Poems" are concerned, by some lines entitled 'The Valley Nia,' which lines ultimately, much curtailed and revised, were renamed 'The Valley of Unrest.' This 1831 collection consists chiefly, however, of enlarged but scarcely improved versions of 'Al Aaraaf' and 'Tamerlane'; the variations, indeed, in this edition are inferior in poetic value to those in the earlier volumes, and the punctuation is neither so good nor so characteristic, and leads one to the conclusion that the little book was very hastily prepared for the press. Both the longer poems, upon republication, were again reduced to their original dimensions of 1829; from the suppressed portions the following lines, from the Prelude to 'Al Aaraaf,' will be interesting:—

They world has not the dross of ours  
Yet all the beauty—all the flowers  
That list our love or deck our bower  
In dreamy gardens, where do lie  
Dreamy maidens all the day;  
While the silver winds of Circassia  
Or violet couches faint away.  
Little—oh! little dwells in thee  
Like unto what on earth we see:  
Beauty's eye is here the bluest  
In the fairest and untroubl'd  
On the sweetest air doth float  
The most sad and solemn note—  
I'll with thee of broken hearts,  
Joy so peacefully departs,  
That its echo still doth dwell,  
Like the murmur in the shell.  
Thou! thy trusty type of grief  
In the gently falling leaf—  
Thou! thy framing is so holy,  
Sorrow is not melancholy.

From 1831 to 1844, Poe scarcely wrote any poetry, although he occasionally revised and republished in periodicals much that had appeared in his juvenile volumes. Midway, however, in this poetically barren period, he published two of his finest, if not the finest, of all his poems, 'The Haunted Palace' and 'The Conqueror Worm.' This long interregnum of poetic silence was succeeded by a period of great brilliancy inaugurated in February, 1845, by the universally admired 'Raven,' and only ending (at the poet's death) in October, 1849, with the posthumous publication of 'Annabel Lee.' The *furore* created by 'The Raven,' undoubtedly encouraged its author to return to poesy, and to publish, in November, 1845, his final but incomplete collection of poems, as,—

THE RAVEN,  
AND  
OTHER POEMS.  
By  
EDGAR A. POE.

New York:  
Wiley and Putnam, 161, Broadway.  
1845.

The little book, although it only contains 90 pp., holds much more matter than its still punier predecessors. It is most enthusiastically dedicated "to the noblest of her sex," to Mrs. Browning (then Miss Barrett), and is heralded by the same Preface which introduces all the posthumous editions. 'The Raven,' which takes the lead in the volume, is as now reprinted; in earlier publications there had been many variations and gradual changes, of which the most noteworthy is the alteration, at the end of the 11th stanza, from the original reading of,—

So, when Hope he would adjure,  
Stern Despair returned, instead of the sweet Hope he dared adjure.

That sad answer, *Nevermore*.

to its present masterly roll of melancholy music. Besides the poems confessedly "Written in Youth," the work contains several others which are but revisions of his juvenile labours; an amended draft of the 'Coliseum,' for which a prize had been awarded to him in 1833; scenes from his unpublished tragedy of 'Politian,' written somewhat about the same period; the few pieces which he had written during his married life, and the definitive republications of his two longer poems, 'Al Aaraaf' and 'Tamerlane.'

Of the incomplete collection of Edgar Poe's

poems published upon his death, and of the innumerable native and foreign editions and translations published since, there is no need for me to now speak.

JOHN H. INGRAM.

SIR J. W. KAYE, F.R.S.

BEFORE these words meet the eyes of our readers, all India will have heard with genuine sorrow of the death of one bearing a name which is a household word in the East. There is no Knight of the Star of India so well known to Orientals by repute, of whom they have seen so little. It was the books of the man, his opinions, which have had of late years chief power. Not one, to take an example, out of a million Hindoos has ever seen Mr. Fawcett; but there are millions and millions who have heard of him. So there was, but in a different manner, a fascination about the very name of Sir John felt from Afghanistan to the Gangetic Delta. The learned Afghan has only to be reminded of the name of Kaye, and he nods his head, pulls his turban a little deeper over his eyes, and mutters something about the 'History of the War,'—or, with a smile, alludes to Sir John's Afghan novel—all love and fighting—'Long Engagements.' As we write, we have before us Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers;—what Anglo-Indian has not read them, and felt that John Kaye, the author, was far more a soldier than might be thought by any one strolling down Parliament Street two years ago, and meeting a grey, quiet-looking man of sixty, who very rarely spoke, had a kind smile for children, and of whom (and it will be believed by those who have read his 'Christianity in India') it was said that he carried about a Bible in his coat-pocket? Sir John Kaye had a force of character about him—a character like that of Major D'Arcy Todd, whose touching life, as penned by Kaye in his Indian "Lives," all should read. As a writer of robust, stately English, Kaye's name must always stand high—higher, we think, than many imagine. An historian who confines his attention chiefly to topics which relate to the East, about which few care deeply, is likely to be lost sight of. But the truth is that Sir John Kaye is more than an Eastern Kinglake. Take up his 'Life of Lord Metcalfe,' "the liberator of the Indian press" (Vol. II. p. 261), and we read history as it should be written,—gravely, but not heavily. The reputation which Kaye won for himself by his 'History of the War in Afghanistan' was immediately increased by the publication of this really splendid contribution to letters. Let us beg our Indian readers who value the press as Kaye valued it (following in the footsteps of the Governor-General of India, whose Life he wrote), to glance at p. 339, Vol. II., of this very work. But it is probably for his 'History of the Sepoy War' that Kaye will be best remembered. As a whole, it must be pronounced a really great work, the result not only of research, but of a true historical instinct, which rejects the dross whilst gathering up every grain of gold. We shall not dwell on this occasion upon the unhappy disputes which have recently cropped up concerning parts of this History, for, at the most, doubt has only been thrown on trifling episodes in a chain of events.

With regard to Sir John Kaye's other works little need be said. The chief of these are his 'Life of Sir John Malcolm' and 'History of the Administration of the East India Company.' Nor need we more than add that he was born in 1814, went to Eton, chose a military career, left it to pursue a literary career in 1841, fifteen years after entered the Home Civil Service of the East India Company (just the year before the mutiny), afterwards succeeded Mr. John Stuart Mill in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office Secretariat, and retired, because of failing health, in 1874. Three years before this he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India. From 1841 to the present time he wrote much for the highest class of papers and periodicals.

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## NOTES ON SHAKSPEARE'S NAMES.

II.

THE two plays in which, according to our present lights, Shakspeare appears to have followed most closely the original construction of his plots are 'As You Like It' and the 'Winter's Tale.'

In 'As You Like It' the poet has adhered with considerable strictness to the narrative of Lodge's 'Euphues Golden Legacy,' but has retained only the names of Rosalind, Phoebe, Adam, Charles the Wrestler, and Aliena. The Carlovian romances, so intimately connected with the Forest of Arden, evidently assisted at the christening of Sir Rowland de Bois, and his three sons, Oliver, Jaques, and Orlando, who figure in Lodge's work as Sir John of Bordeaux, Saladyne, Fernandyne, and Rosader, names which had no connexion with the Ardennes, while those substituted by Shakespeare all figure in Turpin's history. In Lodge's story the usurper is dethroned and killed by the Twelve Peers of France, and this, perhaps, was the link of association which sent Shakespeare to the Paladin romances.

There is an evident trace throughout the play of a desire to withdraw the scene from what Mr. Knight calls "the region of the actual." In the novel Torismund banishes Gerismund, the King of France. In the play, Duke Frederick banishes his elder brother, only known to us as "Duke Senior," and no place is mentioned. The dukedom in Shakespeare's mind was no doubt that of Burgundy. So also plain Adam is substituted for the Adam Spenser of Lodge, the Adam De-spencer of the 'Cook's Tale.'

It is worth noting that the names of Rowland and Rosalind had already been connected with the English Forest of Arden by Drayton, its Laureate, "Rowland" was the pastoral name assumed by himself. Rosalind appears to have been coined by Spenser for the name of his obdurate mistress, and first made public in the 'Shepherd's Calendar,' 1579. Some years later it was introduced into the 'History of the Seven Champions,' as the name of the daughter of the King of Thrace who was rescued from the giant Blanderion by St. Anthony of Italy, and later still, as we have seen, it was taken by Lodge for the name of his heroine. As late as 1650, it was adopted by Bernardo Mirando, as an appropriate name for his English heroine in 'La Rosalinda,' a story which was afterwards continued in French by Duverdier towards the close of the century.

At first sight it appears difficult to account for the name bestowed upon the great exemplar of philosophic melancholy, and the more so because the play already possessed a character of the same name. Jaques, as the French form of James, was well known in England, and had become partially naturalized, for Camden tells us that "some Frenchified English, to their disgrace, have too much affected it" ('Remaines,' 1605). Up to the appearance of this play, its dramatic use had been associated with servants and low characters generally. There was a serving man Jaques in the 'Spanish Tragedy,' and in the 'Alphonsus' and 'James the Fourth' of Greene, and we know, from Sir John Harrington's 'Metamorphoses of Ajax,' that the name had acquired an unsavoury reputation. There seem to have been two distinct sets of associations connected with it. In the first place, there was the Jaques derived from French sources, who is always found typical of rusticity and unwise, as in the national 'Jaques Bonhomme' and the 'Maitre Jaques' of 'L'Avare,' and linked also with the more terrible association of the "Jacquerie." This was the conventional Jaques of stage tradition. The other and nobler Jaques was the typical pilgrim of Compostella—the Jaques of Spain—appropriate representative and champion of "the most melancholic of nations," as Grimestone writes of the Spaniards in 1615. St. James was represented as a way-worn pilgrim, with staff and scallop shell, and his legend was widely distributed throughout Europe. That Shakespeare was well acquainted with it is shown by the numerous allusions in 'All's Well'; and, indeed, the pilgrimage to

Compostella had been greatly revived in his day, and was the subject of much ridicule by Protestant controversialists. The idea of the pilgrim wearied with the follies of the world is apparent in Jaques's humour. He tells us of "the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often ruminating wraps me in a most humorous sadness," and is addressed by Rosalind as "Sir Traveller." The word, in fact, had become a periphrasis for pilgrim, and to this day in the western counties we have the expressions "as wretched as Jaques" and "a poor Jaques" applied to a lean and hungry person. The story of St. Jacques was also specially connected with the Paladin romances.

Amiens was probably indebted for his name to the fact that the fair capital of Picardy was at this period much in the minds of Englishmen. It had been taken by the Spaniards in 1597, and Elizabeth sent four thousand men to assist Henry in its recapture.

Touchstone, that king of Shakspearian fools, obviously derives his name from the marble with which the old jewellers were accustomed to test their gold, and this name is admirably adapted to describe the character of his humour. The word, indeed, had long been used figuratively, as in 'The Touchstone of Perfection,' &c. Marston also chose it for the name of his goldsmith in 'Eastward Ho!'

In the 'Winter's Tale' Shakespeare has taken the entire skeleton of his drama from Greene's 'Dorastus and Fawnia'; but here again he has altered the names. The characters in Greene's romance are Pandosto, Egistus, Garinter, Dorastus, Franius, Bellaria, Fawnia, and Mopsa. With the insignificant exception of the last, Shakespeare has changed them all, and the corresponding *personae* of the play are Leontes, Polixenes, Mamillus, Florizel, Camillo, Hermione, and Perdita. Antigonus, Paulina, and Autolycus have no counterpart in the novel, and are entirely creations of the poet. As in 'As You Like It' there are traces of the Charlemagne romances, so I think in this drama there are evidences of Shakespeare's familiarity with those of Amadis. Florizel, as Don Florisel, is the hero of the ninth book of the "Amadis" series, believed to have been written by Don Feliciano de Silva, and originally published at Burgos in 1535. In the romance, Florisel, in the guise of a shepherd, woos a princess, who is disguised as a shepherdess, and it was therefore an appropriate name for the hero of the 'Winter's Tale.' The history of Don Florisel became one of the most popular romances of the cycle, and was speedily translated into French and Italian. It was more pastoral and poetical than the rest of the lineage of Amadis, and was one of the romances which most excited the ire of the curate at the purgation of Don Quixote's library:—"Rather than not burn the 'Shepherd Darinel' with his eclogues and the devilish intricate discourses of its author, I would burn the father who begot me!" No English version of it is known, but it is possible there may be an abstract of his adventures in 'The Treasury of Amadis of Fraunce,' London, 1567, of which only one copy is believed to exist, and that in private hands. It is by no means improbable, however, that Shakespeare knew the story in the French version of Charles Colet, 'Champeinois' (1564), a dainty little volume, with charming little woodcuts of pastoral scenes, one of which represents the Prince piping to his sheep, with Perdita (Sylvia) sitting by him, and busily plying her distaff. There is no mention of Don Florisel in Greene's book, but he has taken the name of one of his characters (Garinter) from it.

The origin of Perdita is sufficiently obvious. Hermione is made to say, in the dream of Antigonus:—

— and for the babe  
Is counted lost for ever, Perdita  
I prithee call 't.

Or we might be tempted to think it suggested by "la bella Perdida" of the original Amadis.

There is a delicious air of Hybla and the old idyllic life about the 'Winter's Tale,' and most of the names and allusions are appropriate to a plot

which is so much concerned with Proserpina's island. Polixenes [Polyxenus], Archidamus, and Dion, are names associated together in the wars of Dionysius. Leontes was probably intended for the leader of the Leontines, who are so often spoken of by Plutarch in his 'Life of Dion.' Antigonus and Cleomenes are brought together also by Plutarch. Hermione, no doubt, was named after the daughter of Menelaus, who was carried off by Orestes, but the name was not uncommon in contemporary literature. It is found in the 'Triumphs of Love and Fortune' (1589), which Malone ascribes to Kyd, and it occurs also in Straparola. Autolycus is descended from the Autolycus of Homer and Ovid, but there was probably some intermediate link. He says of himself, "My father named me Autolycus, who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles." Warburton said that Autolycus was taken bodily from one of Lucian's dialogues, but the critic's memory here played him false, for there is little in Lucian beyond the barest mention. The Renaissance attributed several things to Lucian which modern criticism has rejected, and it is possible that, in the course of his multifarious reading, Warburton had come across some French or Italian Autolycus.

Of the names of 'Hamlet,' only two are afforded by the prose story of Belleforest,—that of Hamlet himself and his mother Geruthe, which Shakespeare has turned into Gertrude. Horatio is probably the Horatio of the 'Spanish Tragedy,' where he plays the same rôle of friend and best man to the hero. Andrea calls him—

My other soul, my bosom, my heart's friend.

The origin of the association is probably to be found in the legend of the Horatii. Marcellus, according to Camden, is a name "martial and warlike" from Mars, and therefore suitable for a military man. The names of Francesco and Bernardo, associated together in this play, had been previously associated in one of the greatest crimes of the sixteenth century. Bernardo Bandini and Francesco de' Pazzi were the assassins of Giuliano de' Medici, in the Cathedral of Florence. It is worth noting that in the original Italian cast of 'Every Man in his Humour,' to which Shakespeare is said to have contributed, and in which he certainly performed, the principal personage was Lorenzo de' Pazzi,—no doubt chosen as a distinctively Florentine name. Fortinbras is evidently Fortebras, or Strongarm of the family of Ferumbras of the romances, or may have come directly from Niccolo Fortebraccio, the famous leader of *condottieri*. Guildenstern and Rosencrantz were both historical names of Denmark: the first was borne by a chief actor in the melancholy history of Christian the Second, and, therefore, well suited by association to figure in 'Hamlet'; the other, as Mr. Thornbury has pointed out, was the name of the ambassador sent to England at the accession of James the First.

Much ingenuity has been expended upon Ophelia. Miss Yonge, in her book upon Christian names, hazards the conjecture that the word is a Greek rendering of an old Danske serpent name like Ormilda. Mr. Ruskin, in his 'Munera Pulveria,' tells us that it is marked as Greek by the Greek name of her brother Lieretes, and translates it "serviceableness" (*ωφελία*), a signification which he holds to be proved by the r-joiner of Lieretes to the *unserviceable* priests, "A minist'ring angel shall my sister be," &c. The fact is, however, that Shakespeare, or the writer who is to be credited with the early Hamlet, probably adopted the name from the 'Arcadia' of Sannazaro, where, in the form in which it appears in the first quarto edition, Ofelia, it is the name of one of the amorous shepherds of the ninth eclogue. This conjecture is greatly strengthened by the circumstance that Ofelia is introduced with Montano, another of the first Hamlet names. It is, probably, only a modern form of the Roman Ofella, Horace's Ofellus.

The 'Arcadia' was a treasury of names for the Elizabethan pastoral writers. Another of the

names, Androgeo, is used by Marston and Whetstone.

Three characters in the first edition of 'Hamlet' were re-named in the second impression. Corambis was altered to Polonius, his servant Montano to Reynaldo, and Albertus, the name of the murdered duke, in the play, became Gonzago. With the exception of Falstaff, these are the only instances in which Shakespeare is known to have made any changes in the names of his *dramatis personæ*. In the case of Corambis we may infer, perhaps, that when the poet's magic had transformed the low buffoon-courtier of the older drama into the highly-finished portrait of the Danish chancellor which we now possess, it became necessary to rid him of old associations by giving him a new name. Polonius is probably the typical Pôle diplomatist and counsellor. The inhabitants of Poland at this time were known in England as Polonians, and the elective kingdom, with its elaborate system of assemblies and diets, was pre-eminently the land of policy and intrigue. The traditional Polonius, indeed, answers very nearly to the old Marshals of Poland, who always carried the wand of office before the King. Corambis sounds like a pastoral name derived, perhaps, from *Corymbus*.

Reynaldo, both here and in 'All's Well,' is a servant or steward, and it is significant that the best known of the historical Rinaldos—and several probably went to the composition of the Rinaldo of romance—was high steward to Louis the Pious.

Albertus is clearly a more appropriate name for a Duke of Austria (the scene is laid at Vienna) than Gonzago; but the story of the play is certainly taken from the murder of the Duke of Urbano by Luigi Gonzaga, in 1538, who was poisoned by means of a lotion poured into his ear. This new way of poisoning caused great horror throughout Europe, and we often meet with allusions to it. It is worth noting also that the wife of the Duke was a Gonzaga. Some of the commentators have absurdly objected to Battista as a female Christian name. It was not only a common female name at this period, but especially connected with Mantua and the Gonzagas.

Lamound, the name of the Parisian friend of Laertes, was thought by Malone to have been formed from La Mode, but it is not impossible that it may be an allusion to Pietro Monte (in a Gallicized form) the famous cavalier and swordsman, who is mentioned by Castiglione ('Il Cortegiano,' b. I.) as the instructor of Louis the Seventh's Master of Horse. In the English translation he is called "Peter Mount."

Osiric was a name well known at the time. Henslowe's company performed an "Oseryck" in 1597, perhaps Heywood's lost play of 'Marshal Orick.'

Another name only incidentally mentioned in 'Hamlet' has received a good deal of attention. The first gravedigger orders his fellow "Go get thee to Yaughan, and fetch me a stoup of liquor" (v. I.), and various have been the conjectures as to this Yaughan. One critic would reduce him to a stage direction—to yawn! and another, finding that Ben Jonson in one of his plays mentions a Jew wigmaker named Yohan, believes it probable that this gentleman combined beer-selling with his periuke business. Yaughan, however, is a common Welsh name, and it is surely only necessary to suppose that it was borne by some Welsh tavern-keeper near the theatre.

It has been suggested that Yorick is only the Danish Jörg, our George, spelled phonetically. Dr. Latham thinks it may be Eric, the name of Hamlet's uncle, in the early German version of 'Hamlet.' Roric, according to *Saxo-Grammaticus*, was one of Hamlet's near predecessors.

Many minute points of resemblance between 'Hamlet' and 'All's Well' have been brought together by Dr. Elze, and used to strengthen the theory that the two dramas were written about the same time. He points out the resemblance between Corambis and the Corambus of 'All's Well,' but he might also have adduced the instances of Rinaldo and Vaumond, *quasi Voltimond*. The plot of 'All's Well' is much concerned with the

war between the Florentines and the Siennese, but I do not remember to have seen it pointed out that this portion of the play is founded upon the real history of the Italian struggles of 1388–9. Ambassadors were actually sent to France by Florence, as described in the drama; but the French fought upon the side of the Siennese. In Machiavelli's history of this period, from which it is probable that Shakespeare derived his facts, we find many of the names of both plays, as the Marquis of Montferrat, Antonio, Francesco, Gonzaga, Rinaldo, Violenta, Fortebraccio, &c.

In the story of Boccaccio, from which the plot is derived, there are but two names mentioned, Beltramo and Giglietta, and these Shakespeare has turned into Bertram and Helena. The Rosiglione of the original is Gallicized into Rousillon, who, as well as Dumain, is to be found in Greene's dramas, another small point in favour of the early date assigned to 'All's Well.' Parolles of course is a character name, as clearly inferred in the quibble:—

*Par.* My name, my good Lord, is Parolles.

*Laf.* You beg more than one word, then.

Lafeu is another character-name for an old courtier. It has been suggested that La Vache, the clown, received his name in punning allusion to Cowley, the actor who is assumed (without evidence) to have played the part, and thus have given additional point to one of his replies,—"I am no great Nebuchadnezzar, Sir," but this theory is quite unnecessary, for the epithet "cow" is strikingly Italian.

C. ELLIOT BROWNE.

#### THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

MR. WHEELER, the correspondent of the *Central News* during the Prince's visit to India has sent us a letter in regard to our review of his book, in which he says,—

"The *Athenæum* says no one else has ever heard about the 'Tamil pillars,' but I assure you that, next to the new railway, they furnished the greatest source of wonderment when we landed at Tuticorin. It was at this place, moreover, that the superintendent of the pearl fisheries handed to us some Chank or Conch shells, telling us as he did so, and we afterwards found his statement true, that they were used as horns or trumpets in the temples of the north."

The only solution of the difficulty which we can arrive at is that Mr. Wheeler's "Tamil pillars" are the common Pandal pillars, made out of plantain trees. Cocoa-nut bark is hard and brittle, utterly unfit for winding round such a pillar. As for daubing a plantain with plaster, the idea seems absurd. There are no famous Tamil pillars save those which are stone-hewn, *e.g.*, at Ten-Kasi, Srirangam, Madura, &c. But, so far as we know, there are not, and never have been, famous Tamil pillars at Tuticorin. What Mr. Wheeler now says about the shells is correct, but not what he said in his book. Mr. Wheeler defends his spelling on the ground that it is based on programmes issued by officials, or, where these were wanting, on guides and guide-books; but our objection was to his spelling the same word in two different ways in one line. Mr. Wheeler adds:—

"Your critic disputes my warranty for saying that near Madras is a mount where St. Thomas Aquinas is said to have been martyred. I have no other guide beside me now but Murray, but, at p. 26 of this hand-book, you will find this written:—'It is now decided that the St. Thomas from whom the mount is called is no other than St. Thomas Aquinas, and that the story of the martyrdom is pure fiction, though Heber conceded his belief to it.' Lastly, let me say a word in defence of the plumes upon the back and covers of my book. The *Athenæum* says they strongly resemble cigars, but the critic could scarcely have given this undignified description had he been aware of the fact that they are fac-similes of the Tudor-shaped plumes to which the Prince is most partial, and which were purposely painted upon all the boats and every article of furniture in the Serapis, and

purposely carved upon all the swords and medals which H.R.H. gave away as presents in India."

We can only say that Murray's blunder is so grotesque that really Mr. Wheeler should have detected it.

#### PROF. CHILDERS.

We deeply regret to announce the death, after a long illness, of Prof. Childers, the eminent scholar. His recent ill health must be ascribed to the severe mental exertions entailed by the compilation of his Pali Dictionary. He frequently contributed valuable matter to this journal, the *Contemporary Review*, and other periodicals. Extremely unassuming and persevering, every visitor at the India Office Library must remember his courtesy and obliging manners. His knowledge of the library was great; and Dr. Rost will mourn the loss of one who was not only a fellow-worker, but a friend and scholar with tastes that lay in the same direction with his own. Many copies of the dictionary were presented by the Prince of Wales to natives of Ceylon during His Royal Highness's visit to that island; and the work commands great admiration for its literary merits amongst the chief Singhalese scholars. Indeed, the death of Prof. Childers will be felt in Ceylon, where he had many friends, with several of whom, to the day of his death, he maintained an active correspondence. When at first private secretary to the Governor of Ceylon, Mr. Childers was naturally known to every member of Colombo society; and it was, probably whilst in the exercise of the duties of this post that he contracted those habits of persevering industry which adhered to him all life long. He did not at first, however, turn his attention to scientific philology. Indeed, it was only after he entered the India Office as Assistant-Librarian (as he himself tells us in the Preface to his Dictionary), that he was led by the advice of the Chief Librarian, to whom the work is dedicated, to attempt the task for which his life proved just sufficiently long. Prof. Childers is also the author of a scholarly translation of the 'Jātikā' in 2 vols., together with its commentary. This work is a description of the anterior births of Gotama Buddha. When it is known that Mr. Childers went to Ceylon in 1860 (during the Governorship of Sir C. MacCarthy), and returned in March, 1864, to Europe (his constitution being utterly unable to withstand the climate), and, in conjunction with this fact, that it is only since 1868 that he entered upon the scientific study of Pali, with the encouragement of Dr. Rost,—that his completed Pali Dictionary contains 13,000 words and 40,000 references,—that, as Prof. Childers himself tells us, seven years before the publication of the dictionary he "hardly knew a word either of Pali or Sanskrit,"—the extraordinary talents of the man and his unflagging industry may be imagined. The India Office has suffered a severe loss.

#### Literary Gossip.

THAT indefatigable antiquary, Mr. J. H. Parker, has two monographs in the press, one on the Forum Romanum and the Via Sacra, the other on the Colosseum. Both will be illustrated, the former having forty-five, the latter thirty-six plates. The work on the Colosseum will embody the results obtained through the recent excavations which have thrown so much new light on the building. Mr. Parker, with a view to gaining further light on the subject, has visited Capua, Pozzuoli, and other places, and took S. Cicconetti with him to make sketches, which are reproduced in the book. Messrs. Parker are the publishers.

HOWEVER interesting a Greek Aldine may be in the eyes of a *bibliophile*, scholars will be glad to learn that there is a prospect of their being enabled to read the ancient expositors

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of Aristotle in a form more adapted to the requirements of modern philology. It is reported that the Berlin Academy has undertaken the publication of a complete series of these commentators, from Alexander onwards; and that a committee of superintendence has been already appointed, consisting of Bonitz, Mommsen, Zeller, and Vahlen. Each work will be entrusted to a separate editor; to secure uniformity, however, the whole series will be under the general editorship of Dr. Adolf Torstrik, of Bremen, the well-known editor of the 'De Animâ.' Dr. Torstrik is himself preparing an edition of Simplicius on the 'Physics' for the series.

THE accomplished author of 'Through Normandy,' &c., has in the press a companion work, to be called 'Through Brittany,' dealing very fully with that most interesting and picturesque province. It will be illustrated by Mr. Thomas R. Macquoid.

THE Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, will be closed during the month of August.

WE understand that Mr. D. R. Fearon, who was for ten years one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, and is now Assistant Commissioner of Endowed Schools, has nearly ready for publication a small work, on School Inspectors. The book is designed to explain the manner in which Elementary Schools should be inspected and examined, so as to secure greater efficiency in their teaching. It will be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

THE Chaucer Society's Parallel-Texts will probably be delayed this year. The second of the Six-Text has been lent by its owner to the Exhibition at Wrexham till October. This will stop the issue of the concluding part of the Six-Text Canterbury Tales till November. The Parallel-Text print of the Minor Poems is kept back, as we are informed, by the inability of its editor to obtain access to the MS. of 'The Hous of Fame,' belonging to Magdalene College, Cambridge, although the College authorities have long given him leave to collate it.

THE death is announced of Prof. Karl Simrock, of Bonn. He first attracted attention by a poem in celebration of the French Revolution of 1830, 'Drei Tage und drei Farben.' His chief work, 'Wieland der Schmidt,' is a free version of the old epic Saga of the Amelungenlied, but it was too antiquarian in tone to be very popular. He also published a collection of 'Rheinsagen aus dem Munde des Volkes,' and an edition of German 'Volksbücher.' He joined W. Jordan and others in a translation of Shakspeare.

MR. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE, whose health is now re-established, has undertaken the editorship of a new paper, to be entitled the *Secular Review*, which professes to be a new journal of new subjects, testing familiar questions by a new principle, divesting that which is secular from complicity with that which is atheistic, and generally aiming to recast old forms of propagandism in moral, social, and political affairs, that now exhaust earnestness without producing the fruit of advancement.

MR. BURGESS's new Report on the Archaeology of Western Indian Rock and Cave Temples, magnificently illustrated, will appear in the course of the next two weeks or so. The drawings and plans are in the hands of the engraver, and are being rapidly exe-

cuted. The Report of the Royal Asiatic Society, just received, thus speaks of Mr. Burgess's work:—

"During the past season Mr. Burgess has visited the little-known caves of Dharasinha and Aurungabad and many other places replete with interest in the Nizam's territories. He has also revisited the Caves of Ellora, which, though one of the most frequently described series of Indian caves, has acquired new interest from the excavations recently carried out there in expectation of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to that place. This visit, as is known, did not take place, but the antiquarian public have benefited largely by the liberal outlay authorized by Sir Salar Jung, the result being the discovery of many sculptures hitherto totally concealed, and of many new caves whose existence was unknown before these excavations were undertaken."

THE third volume of Mr. Arber's 'Transcript of the Registers of the Company of Stationers,' 1554-1640 A.D., is now in the hands of the binders. It contains the book entries between 1595-1620 A.D., together with a list of all stationers taking up their freedoms between 1595-1640, A.D., and a tabulated history of the succession of the Master Printers of London, 1586-1635, A.D. Mr. Arber expects to issue the fourth and final volume, coming down to 1640 A.D. of the text of the Transcript about October next.

WE regret to hear that Dr. Eneberg, who accompanied Mr. G. Smith to Mesopotamia, has died at Mosul. Dr. Eneberg was Professor of Arabic in the University of Helsingfors, and he wrote a dissertation on Arabic pronouns, and also a short paper on the annals of Tiglath Pileser II. in the *Journal Asiatique*. He was a native of Finland, but his mother tongue was Swedish, and he learned Finnish later in his life. Addicted to the study of Assyrian, he gave his attention to the Accadian or Turanian branch of cuneiform, the nouns of which resemble those of the Finnish. He came to England with recommendations from the late M. Mohl to accompany Mr. Smith to Mesopotamia to see the ruins and sites of that country. The cause of his death is not at present known.

AN interesting question of copyright has just been brought before a court of law in Paris. The poetical works of André Chénier were published in 1820 by M. Charpentier, who had bought them for a trifle from the last heir of the poet. Later on a great number of manuscripts of the same author, after having long remained in the possession of his grand-nephew, M. Gabriel de Chénier, were handed to another publisher, M. Lemerre, who has issued them in three volumes. Now, M. Charpentier asks the Court for an injunction to restrain M. Lemerre from infringing his copyright, which has till 1903 to run, as the last heir of the poet died in 1853. The defendant contends that posthumous works are not entitled to the benefit of the fifty years' extension of copyright granted to the heirs of literary property. The Court has postponed its decision.

THE Tosephta, which in some sense may be regarded as the Pallestinian recension of their Mishna, and which has hitherto only been known as interspersed through the great work of Alphasi, is at last to be published in a separate form by Dr. Zuckerman, from a MS. which this erudite Talmudist has dis-

covered at Erfurt. The importance of this work to history, archaeology, and philology can hardly be overrated, and we rejoice that the editing of it has fallen into such competent hands. The work is to appear in six parts.

OUR Vienna Correspondent writes:—

"Count Anton Prokterth-Osten, so many years Austrian Intendant at Constantinople, has begun publishing his memoirs. The first volume is called 'Mehmed Ali, Vice-könig von Ägypten: aus meinem Tagebuche,' and contains the notes made by the author between 1826 and 1841. In his youth, a zealous Philhellene, Count Prokterth, it is well known, was admitted to the most confidential secrets connected with the Oriental policy of the Austrian Court. At the present moment the recollections of the grey-haired follower of Metternich will be read with interest."

FROM a declaration issued by the philosophical faculty at Jena, it appears that a denunciation, as they call it, was addressed to the University in 1872 by the editor of Crockford's 'Clerical Directory,' respecting persons who proposed to procure degrees; and that many Englishmen, especially clergymen, misled by these pretended promoters, paid their money, and assumed the honours. The faculty state that of forty-three Englishmen styling themselves graduates of Jena, only four really were so, since the year 1844. Thus an active trade has been carried on in this country, in the matter of these degrees, for many years. But while the statement issued by Jena goes far to exculpate from negligence the philosophical faculty there, we are in the dark as to the title of doctor of divinity. How many such doctors have been created by the theological faculty within the last twenty years? The same question should be answered by Giessen and Heidelberg. Leaving fictitious ones out of account, how many degrees in theology have been granted by the respective faculties; who were the recipients; what were the required qualifications; and was a sum of money paid for each? Did a letter of recommendation from the Archbishop of Canterbury ever accompany an application to Giessen which was negative by one of the professors?

A YORKSHIRE Correspondent writes to say that Mr. Gunn is mistaken in supposing that "Towston," mentioned in the Fairfax Correspondence (*Athenæum*, July 8), has any connexion with Towton, where the great battle of Yorkists and Lancastrians was fought. It is the Yorkshire pronunciation of Tolston, a manor of the Fairfax, in the parish of Newton Vyne. The manor-house no doubt was vacant at the time, and hence was offered as a temporary residence.

THE death is announced of Dr. Lonsdale, the pupil and biographer of Dr. Knox, the celebrated Edinburgh lecturer on Anatomy. Dr. Lonsdale was also the author of some pleasant volumes on 'Cumberland Worthies.'

MR. F. E. WARREN, of St. John's College, Oxford, has in the press a translation of the 'Catholisch Rituale,' the ritual published by the Old Catholics. The offices are taken from the Roman Manual, but one service (Confirmation) is from the Pontifical. The work represents all in the nature of service books that the Old Catholics have yet published, but they have other publications in preparation, among them a revised Missal. Mr. Warren has printed in parallel columns beneath his translation the

Roman and the Old German (Freiburg) Rituals. His publishers are Messrs. Parker.

THE forthcoming number of the *Archæological Journal* will contain the following Memoirs, &c.—‘On some Lombardic Gold Ornaments found at Chiusi,’ by Mr. S. T. Baxter, of Florence; ‘On a key-like Gold Finger Ring, of the Sixth or Seventh Century, found at Marzabotto,’ by Mr. C. Drury Fortnum; ‘Roman Maritime Towns in Kent,’ by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth; ‘Notices of Sepulchral Deposits, with cinerary Urns, found at Porth Dafarch,’ by the Hon. W. Owen Stanley, Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey; ‘Stella’s Decem Puellæ,’ by Mr. C. W. King; ‘A Notice of some MSS. selected from the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury,’ by Mr. J. B. Sheppard; ‘On the bronze Portrait Busts of Michel Angelo, attributed to Daniele Da Volterra and other Artists,’ by Mr. C. Drury Fortnum. These will be followed by a ‘Charter of Hugh of Bayeux to the Church and Canons of St. Mary of Torrington,’ communicated by the Rev. E. Venables, Precentor of Lincoln; ‘Proceedings’ at Meetings of the Institute, February and March, 1876; Notice of the new Edition of ‘Stothard’s Monumental Effigies of Great Britain,’ by John Hewitt; and ‘Archæological Intelligence.’

#### SCIENCE

##### A VOYAGE TO CHINA STRAITS.

On Board the Ellengowan, May 8, 1876.

###### I.

WE are now returning from a very interesting voyage from Cape York to China Straits, of which the following is a brief report.

We left Somerset on the 21st of March, having on board our newly arrived medical missionary—Dr. Turner—and his wife, also the teachers’ wives from Yale Island, who had come over to recruit their health, and had sufficiently accomplished the object to enable them to return to their husbands and work. We had not left Somerset more than a few hours when it began to blow and rain in true Torres Straits style, which did not perhaps “damp our spirits,” although it pretty well drenched everything else, for, at such times, on board our little steamer, we are in a strait betwixt two, not knowing whether to remain on deck and get drenched or go below and get stifled. To our friends just arrived from England and entering upon missionary life, the contrast between the mail steamer and the Ellengowan must have been rather striking, and, no doubt, as our little craft was rolling, they were thinking, for they did not look quite up to singing, “Every prospect pleases.”

We anchored for the first night at the lee end of a reef, near Village Island, and, although rocked all night, got very little sleep. Next day it was too rough to call at York Island, our wooding-station, so we ran on to Darnley. Here we found the teachers suffering from fever and ague, as well as the natives themselves, but nothing serious.

We started from Darnley on the morning of the 24th, and sighted Anchor Quay about noon. Crossing the gulf, we had a light head wind. Still, we hoped to reach Yule Island by the evening of the following day. The sun set, and darkness came on, however, before we reached the passage, and a heavy squall came off the land, rendering it impossible for us to see our way. Having run what we supposed to be our distance, we anchored in fifteen fathoms of water, and, in the morning, were pleased to find ourselves near the mouth of the pass.

It was a lovely Sabbath morning when we steamed into Hall Sound. The wind and rain had

ceased. The sun rose behind Mount Owen Stanley, dispersing the thick banks of clouds, and lighting up the hills. The scene was grand. The mountain ridges rose tier on tier like mighty fortifications piled up to the heavens, and patches of fleecy snowy-white clouds lay on the hill-sides, as if the artillery from these gigantic batteries had been recently at work. Mounts Yule and Owen Stanley sat in solemn grandeur in the midst of this majestic scene like nature’s generals, with their bare heads in the clear atmosphere, and a cloudy plaid drawn around their shoulders. The rising sun and moving clouds made it quite a panoramic view, upon which we gazed with mingled feelings long after we came to anchor.

The teachers, Wauaca and Anederu, came off in their boat, accompanied by Dr. James, formerly attached to the Macleay expedition, who is collecting specimens of natural history in the vicinity of Yule Island. They had all been suffering from fever; indeed, they had an attack the day before we arrived; but find Yule Island, on the whole, as healthy as most of the islands in Torres Straits. We went with them on shore, and found that the teachers had nearly completed their new house, which is neatly built on a cliff situated on the weather side of the island, about two miles from the anchorage. It is a two-story house, the frame of which is well put together, and covered in with pandanus leaves neatly sewn together. The doors and shutters are made from the sides of old canoes.

The teachers appear to be making a favourable impression upon the people, especially upon the young folks, who like to go with the teachers in their boat visiting, and who make a very good crew. The women seemed pleased to see the teachers’ wives back again, and asked if Mrs. Turner was a woman. When they were assured that she was, the news passed from one to another, and all pressed forward to have a look. Mrs. Turner made the chief’s wife a small present, who returned some time afterwards with two dishes of cooked food, which she presented to her. At the teacher’s house we got the principal men together, to whom I addressed a few words through the teacher, explaining to them our object in coming amongst them, telling them what the gospel had done for other lands, and urging them to listen to and follow the instructions of the teachers. Having made them a small present, we left, returning by land across the island, which appears to be pretty well watered. After visiting several parts, we selected what seems to be the best site for a mission-station, notwithstanding the mangrove swamp close by. It is a tolerably healthy plateau, about 200 feet above the level of the sea, exposed to both S.E. and N.W. winds, near a running stream of good water, and also near the bay, where there is a fine sandy beach, and one of the best anchorages on the coast of New Guinea.

A sad accident occurred whilst we were at Yule Island. Capt. Redlich, of Torres Straits, had gone over in his cutter to see about some natives who had formerly been in his employ. He was anchored near the Ellengowan. Seeing a shoal of fish close by, and being accustomed to catch them with dynamite, he pulled off in his dingy with a native, lighted the charge of dynamite, and was in the act of throwing it when it exploded, carrying away his left hand. The native pulled quickly to the Ellengowan, where he was taken on board by Capt. Runcie. We had just arrived on the beach from our trip inland, when we heard the report of the dynamite and the shriek from Capt. Redlich. We hastened on board, where we were met by the horrible sight of the shattered stump. We immediately sent for Dr. James, but as it would be about an hour before he could arrive, Dr. Turner commenced the operation at once, cutting away the shreds and bone at the wrist joint, and had finished some time before Dr. James arrived. We took Capt. Redlich with us to Port Moresby at his request, his crew following in the cutter, and there Dr. Turner attended him, whilst Mr. Lawes and I went to China Straits. We found that Port Moresby had put on its

best appearance. The recent rains had made the hills look fresh and green, many of which are now under cultivation. Several large canoes, with cargoes of sago, had just arrived from the gulf, which enlivened the scene, the crews being busy driving a brisk and noisy trade with the people of Port Moresby. It looked as if such a place must be healthy; but when we see every member of the mission, down to Mrs. Lawes’s baby, suffering from fever, and count the number of teachers’ graves, we are driven to different conclusion.

I visited and examined one of the large canoes. Although rudely constructed, they are evidently the result of immense labour. It consisted of five logs, about forty feet long, hollowed out and lashed together. The outside ones were about four feet in diameter, the three inner ones being only half the size. It must take a long time and great labour to fell and cut out these large trees with nothing but stone implements and fire. The logs having been prepared, and holes burnt along the upper edges, they are placed alongside each other, about six inches apart, strong poles are cut and laid across the canoes, to which they are lashed, so that when the vessel is “high and dry” it rests upon the two outer canoes, the three inner ones being suspended from the poles to which all are tied with ratan. Thus these trading-vessels have really two keels, one on each side, instead of one keel in the middle, like ours. The cross poles are allowed to project about four feet over the canoe on each side, and are covered with small sticks forming a balcony. Whilst level with the side of the outer canoes a fence is erected about three feet high, which is enclosed with the leaves of the sago palm. The platform projects about six feet over the ends of the canoe. Each end of the enclosure is roofed in like a native house, and in these compartments men, women, and children live during their voyages much as they do when on shore. Some have only one, and others two masts, which are simply forked trees taken up by the roots, by which they are lashed to one side of the platform at an equal distance from each end of the canoe, and secured by two ratan stays fastened to the opposite side of the canoe at each end. The large mat sail is a remarkable-looking object. It is like a boy’s kite of immense size, except that the top is concave instead of convex, the two sides curving in a little, making the top of the sail the same shape as the moon appears when a few days old. The sail is hoisted by a rope fastened to the side of the sail at the widest part, and thrown over the fork of the mast. The other side of the sail has two ropes fastened to it, so that it can be hauled either way. In tacking they simply move the rudder from one end of the canoe to the other.

Mr. Lawes joined us at Port Moresby, where Dr. and Mrs. Turner remained until our return. Having on a previous voyage visited the villages from Port Moresby to the western side of Hood Bay, we decided to commence with Kere-punu, which is situated on the eastern side of the bay, at the entrance to Hood Lagoon. We left Port Moresby on the afternoon of the 3rd of April, and steamed through the Basilisk Passage, hoping to run down under sail during the night, and so save our fuel; but the wind fell off, obliging us to keep up easy steam. On the following morning we stood in for Hood Bay, running along the reef on the eastern side. This reef, it appears, is fine fishing ground; we saw about a hundred natives at work there. Being anxious to get as near the village as possible, we steamed slowly along the reef, hoping to find some passage through which we might pass our little steamer, but there did not appear to be any opening. We returned to try and find anchorage under the lee of the barrier reef, but could not find a bottom at twenty-five fathoms. Evening had set in, and we felt that we must anchor in the bay somewhere for the night; so we returned towards the head of the bay, and, when well up, saw, to our delight, a fine passage behind the reefs, large enough for a vessel of a thousand tons. We steamed up to the lagoon, and anchored in the entrance, close to the village, which is a quiet and safe anchorage at all seasons.

It into a thick as the More Lawe men, loud health please they their have iron. At came secur have the d crowd the li “set friend though were asked piece and sugar though dirty betel it is wilde that t with Port small and v were a cro consider garden village. Although by tre be seen Parrot be seen One pigrim, and with return to ba never althoug land quick with raise a and the so turn o and us riggers together them; The ha their o cultiva indeed They and ma much their n walk w in arm with t vessel young

It very soon became evident that we had dropped into a thickly populated place; canoes came off thick and fast, but there was no cause for alarm, as the people are friendly with those at Port Moresby, and some of the chiefs had met Mr. Lawes there. Our decks were soon crowded with men, women, and children, all talking at once, as loud and as fast as they could. They are a fine, healthy, strong, and active people, seemed mightily pleased with all they saw, and especially with what they got on board. They urged us to go and see their villages on the morrow, and went on shore to have a big dance, and dream of beads and hoop iron. We heard the drums and singing nearly the whole of the night.

At an early hour in the morning, the nine chiefs came off with a crowd of people. In order to secure a little space for breakfast, which we generally have on the skylight, we fastened a rope across the deck. It was highly amusing to see the dusky crowd pushing and fighting for good places to see the lions feeding. They seemed astonished at the "set out" on the table, and I dare say some of our friends at home would have been astonished too, though from a different point of view. They were evidently in doubt about the salt beef, and asked if it was human flesh. We gave them a piece of bread, which they examined and smelt, and passed from one to the other, also a little sugar; but no one had the courage to taste, although what the taste would have been in their dirty mouths, filthy with constantly chewing the betel-nut, chinam, and a kind of astringent bark, it is hard to say. At prayers they seemed bewildered, although they had evidently an idea that they ought to be quiet. We had some talk with the chiefs, some of whom could speak the Port Moresby language. Having made them a small present each, we accompanied them on shore, and were delighted to find on every side evidences of intelligence, industry, and cleanliness. We were conducted by the chiefs, and followed by a crowd of people, through the township, which consists of nine villages connected by lanes and gardens neatly fenced in, the former, like the villages, cleanly swept, and the latter well weeded. Although the houses and streets are overshadowed by trees, not a dead leaf or cocoa-nut husk is to be seen; they must be swept at least once a day. Parrots and cockatoos are great pets, and are to be seen on the verandahs of many of the houses. One part of the people devote themselves to fishing, and the other to planting, neither interfering with the special work of the other, but each returning in the evening from fishing and planting to barter their provisions. The agriculturists never try to catch fish, nor the fishermen to plant, although they live together. A large plot of land is turned over very systematically and quickly by a number of men standing in a row with a pointed stick in each hand, which they raise and plunge into the ground simultaneously, and then use them as so many levers to turn over the soil. It is surprising how quickly they can turn over an acre of soil in this way. They make and use great number of canoes, some have outriggers, though they are mostly double, two lashed together, about eighteen inches apart. We saw them at work, making a number of canoes, and were surprised at the adaptability and durability of the stone axes, and their dexterity in using them; they cut very much better than some of the common axes sold to the natives by Europeans. The houses of the Kerepunes are well built, their canoes neatly made, their gardens carefully cultivated, their streets kept clean; everything, indeed, appears to be done decently and in order. They understand well how to drive a bargain, and may be considered a commercial people in a much higher state of civilization than many of their neighbours. The chiefs seemed delighted to walk with us arm-in-arm through the town, carrying our umbrellas. I noticed that walking arm-in-arm was quite common amongst them, especially with the young people. On the deck of the vessel as well as in the streets and villages the young women seem to hang on to the arms of the

young men quite naturally. We suppose the town to consist of not less than 2,000 inhabitants.

From the natives we learnt that a river runs into the lagoon, which takes its rise behind the Astrolabe range; so we took our small boat and crossed the lagoon, which is about fifteen miles in circumference, and from five to nine fathoms deep at the entrance, and for more than half way across, although it has hitherto been supposed that there was no passage into it. Now, however, we have found it to be a splendid anchorage, large enough to accommodate a fleet. The river bears about N.E. from the entrance of the lagoon. We pulled up it for a mile and a half, found it eight feet deep, and about eighty yards wide, although shallow at the entrance, there not being (the way we went) more than two feet of water at low tide. At first it bore to the east, and then took a pretty sharp turn round a range of hills, and bore to the N.W., running, the natives say, between the Macgillivray and Astrolabe ranges. From the account of the natives it would appear that the Astrolabe range is the watershed or source of this river and the Manumanu, the one running to the east and the other to the west. We have named our discovery the *Dundee*. It runs into a basin about a mile in circumference just before entering the lagoon.

On our return to the vessel, we found that some one had stolen a piece of rope during our absence, and that the chiefs were very angry about it, fearing we should (as they expressed it) consider them thieves like the Port Moresby people. They immediately went on shore, and returned with the father of the boy who had stolen the rope, and who was willing to bear the punishment; and the chiefs seemed to think that he ought to receive it, if not for the rope, at least for their trouble in bringing him to the ship!

S. McFARLANE.

#### ANACHRONISMS.

In the *Athenæum* of July 3, 1875, you allowed me to draw attention to the anachronisms displayed in the introduction of fruits and flowers in several of the Royal Academy pictures last year. In the "Hymn of the Last Supper" this year, Mr. Armitage introduces an orange tree on one side and a lemon on the other of the seated central figure of the Lord Christ. Last year I was told, in reply to my criticisms, that an artist must gather the effects he desires to produce from all sources, without restriction of time or place: to which my answer was, "Then do not put a label on your picture which limits it in time and place. Do not call it 'The Seven against Thebes,'—knocking about amongst American aloes and cactuses,—but 'The Seven against Thebes, adapted to the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens,'" South Kensington. Of Mr. Armitage's picture, however, we are expressly told in the Catalogue [Blackburn] that "the costumes and accessories in this picture are all painted from authentic sources." It aims, at least, as every picture should, at being consistent throughout.

But oranges and lemons were unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and were first introduced into the countries of the Mediterranean by the Arabs, between the tenth and fifteenth centuries. Both are natives of Upper India, the orange being derived from the wild *Citrus Aurantium* of Gurhwal, Sikkim, and Khasia, and the lemon, lime, and probably citron also, from the wild *Citrus Limonum*, of the valleys of Sikkim and Kumaon. The citron, *Citrus medica*, was the first cultivated variety, and early passed into Media, and was known to the Greeks and Romans. The word orange is simply the Sanskrit *Nagrunga*, and Hindustani *Narunge*, and Arabic *Narung*; and lemon, the Sanskrit *Neembooka*, and Hindustani *Neemboo* or *Leemboo*, made *Leemoon* by the Arabians. The Arabian and Persian medical writers, who give the Greek name of every drug which had one, and which names (Yonanee) are in daily use in the remotest and most obscure bazaars of India, give no Greek synonyms for oranges and lemons; but they give *Mareecka* as the Greek, and *Atrogha* as the Syrian, name of the Median

apple or citron, which they themselves call *Ooturuj* and *Toorunj*. Mr. Armitage could easily make his orange and lemon trees citrons, and it happens that the citron is largely cultivated in India in pots, and might thus have been used in the decoration of the room of 'The Last Supper':—"Media fert tristes succos."

Sharp-tasted citrons Median olimes producere:  
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice:  
A cordial fruit, a present antidote."

Large is the plant, and like a laurel grows,  
And did it not a different scent disclose,  
A laurel were: the fragrant flowers contemn  
The stormy winds, tenacious of their stem.

Still more appropriately might Mr. Armitage have introduced in his picture the *Palitrus aculeatus*, very common about Jerusalem, or the *Zizyphus spina Christi*, found in dense underwood throughout the Jordan valley; and of one or other of which the crown of thorns placed on the Saviour's head before His crucifixion was probably plaited. It would be most interesting and instructive if an historical garden could be formed at Kew or elsewhere, showing in separate borders the different plants introduced into Europe, or Great Britain alone, during the successive centuries since the fall of Constantinople; for it was through the Turks at Constantinople that the taste for our modern flower gardens was introduced into Europe from Persia. There would be fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century borders. Before the fifteenth century it would only be necessary to have separate borders for the plants of Homer, Virgil, and the Bible. To a very late period people in England were content with the plants which grew in their own neighbourhood, and in all gardens exotics should always be looked upon as but curiosities. There should be great jealousy as to their introduction, at least until they have become thoroughly naturalized, and they should never be allowed to overwhelm the home plants of any country. An English garden should be thoroughly English. The only exotics the cultivation of which should be courted, are the great historical plants, while the blazing upstarts of America and the Eastern Archipelago are in their right place only in their own burning or humid homes, or in scientific gardens and the rare shows of horticultural societies. Nothing can be more charming than some of our old English gardens, which have been left untouched since they were first planted in the days of Queen Anne. Architects are bound to study synchronism as much as painters, and an architect who builds a literal Elizabethan or Queen Anne's house ought to insist on surrounding it with an Elizabethan or Queen Anne's garden. A house and its garden are but parts of one picture, and should be self-consistent throughout; and if we choose to reproduce in the reign of Victoria, and such reproductions of the past have a delight for mankind, houses in the Queen Anne or Elizabethan style, it is inconsistent to place them in blazing international Victorian gardens of cosmopolitan flowers. No doubt English folk in Queen Anne's time would have grown calceolarias and lobelias if they could have got them, but they had them not—excepting the cardinal flower—and to introduce them, and especially in the vile form of ribbon-gardening round houses literally reproduced in the Queen Anne style, does a violence to the natural association of ideas which a true artist would avoid.

Very beautiful is the Persian's love for flowers. In Bombay, I found the Parsees use the Victoria Gardens chiefly to walk in, "to eat the air,"—"to take a constitutional," as we say. Their enjoyment of it was heartily animal. The Hindu would stroll unsteadfastly through it, attracted from flower to flower, not by its form or colour, but its scent. He would pass from plant to plant, snatching at the flowers and crushing them between his fingers, and taking stray sniffs at the ends of his fingers, as if he were taking snuff. His pleasure in the flowers was utterly sensual. Presently, a true Persian, in flowing robe of blue, and on his head his sheep skin hat,

Black, glossy, curl'd, the fleece of Kara-Kul,  
would saunter in, and stand and meditate over

every flower he saw, and always as if half in vision. And when at last the vision was fulfilled, and the ideal flower he was seeking found, he would spread his mat and sit before it until the setting of the sun, and then pray before it, and fold up his mat again and go home. And the next night, and night after night, until that particular flower faded away, he would return to it, and bring his friends in ever increasing troops to it, and sit and sing and play the guitar or lute before it, and they would all together pray there, and after prayer still sit before it, sipping sherbet, and talking the most hilarious and shocking scandal, late into the moonlight: and so again and again every evening until the flower died. Sometimes, by way of a grand *finale*, the whole company would suddenly rise before the flower, and serenade it, together with an ode from Hafiz, and depart. This is the true aesthetic enjoyment of flowers, of which those can know nothing who introduce them impertinently into pictures or poems, or about houses, or in any way outrage their historical associations or their individuality.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

#### THE POPULATION OF TURKEY.

AUTHORITIES differ widely as regards the population of the Turkish empire; but the estimate carefully prepared by the Director of the Statistical Office at Belgrad would appear to be most deserving of credit. According to him, the population of European Turkey would appear to

amount to 8,430,000 souls, to which must be added the population of the tributary states, as follows:—

	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Mohammedans.
Turkey (including Crete) ..	163,671 ..	8,430,000 ..	3,557,000
Serbia .....	16,817 ..	1,340,000 ..	500
Montenegro .....	1,710 ..	125,000 ..	—
Rumania .....	46,709 ..	4,500,000 ..	1,300
	228,907	14,895,000	3,558,800

The Mohammedan population in Turkey proper consequently amounts to 42 per cent. of the total population. In Constantinople, and in the Sanjaks of Serayovo, Prizrend, Divra, Berat, Drama Ruschuk, Tulca, and Varna, the Mohammedans are in the majority, whilst in the remaining twenty-five Sanjaks the Christians predominate.

The following table gives an estimate of the population according to nationality:—

	Turkey Proper.	Serbia.	Rumania.
Turks .....	1,328,000 ..	—	1,300
Greco-Latin.			
Greeks .....	1,137,000 ..	—	5,000
Albanians .....	1,017,000 ..	—	—
Rumanians .....	200,000 ..	155,000 ..	3,975,000
Slav.			
Servians .....	1,883,000 ..	1,017,000 ..	—
Bulgarians .....	2,877,500 ..	150,000 ..	350,000
Russians .....	10,000 ..	—	15,000
Armenians .....	100,000 ..	—	8,000
Jews .....	70,000 ..	400 ..	210,000
Gipsies .....	104,000 ..	17,000 ..	190,000
Circassians .....	144,000 ..	—	—
Arabs .....	2,500 ..	—	—
Magyars .....	60,000 ..	—	45,000
Foreigners .....	60,000 ..	600 ..	50,070

Amongst Turks we have included the Osmanli—

speak a dialect akin to the Rumanian, and claim to be the descendants of Roman soldiers.

The Servians, inclusive of Bosniaks, Herzegovinians, Montenegrins, and Rascians, occupy the north-western portion of Turkey, and spread beyond it into Hungary and Austria. Many amongst them turned Mohammedan in order to save their lands from confiscation. In the Sanjak of Serayovo, although the population is purely Slav, these Mohammedan converts form the majority, and altogether we suppose that there are about 463,000 Mohammedan Servians; 60,000 are Roman Catholics, and the remainder belong to the Greek Church.

The Bulgarians are an Ugric people, speaking a Slav language. They occupy nearly the whole of Bulgaria, Thrace, and Macedonia, but are shut off from the sea by the Greeks. In the east they are much mixed with Turks, whose language they speak in most cases, and whose religion they have embraced in numerous instances. We estimate the number of Mohammedan Bulgarians, or "Pomaks," at 860,000.

The Russians are represented in the Dobruja by a colony of Cossacks, established there in the time of the Empress Catherine the Second; and in Moldavia by Skoptzi, who have abolished marriage, and are, therefore, able to keep up their numbers only by immigration.

None of the other races to be met with in Turkey is numerically very strong. The Armenians are most numerous in Constantinople and other large cities.

The Jews have immigrated either from Poland from Spain. The former class, most numerous in the Danubian principalities, speak a German jargon intermixed with Polish and Hebrew; whilst the latter still speak Spanish, but correspond in Hebrew.

Tsiganis, or gipsies, abound throughout Turkey. Many lead a wandering life; others till the soil, work in iron. They generally conform to the religions of the people amongst whom they dwell.

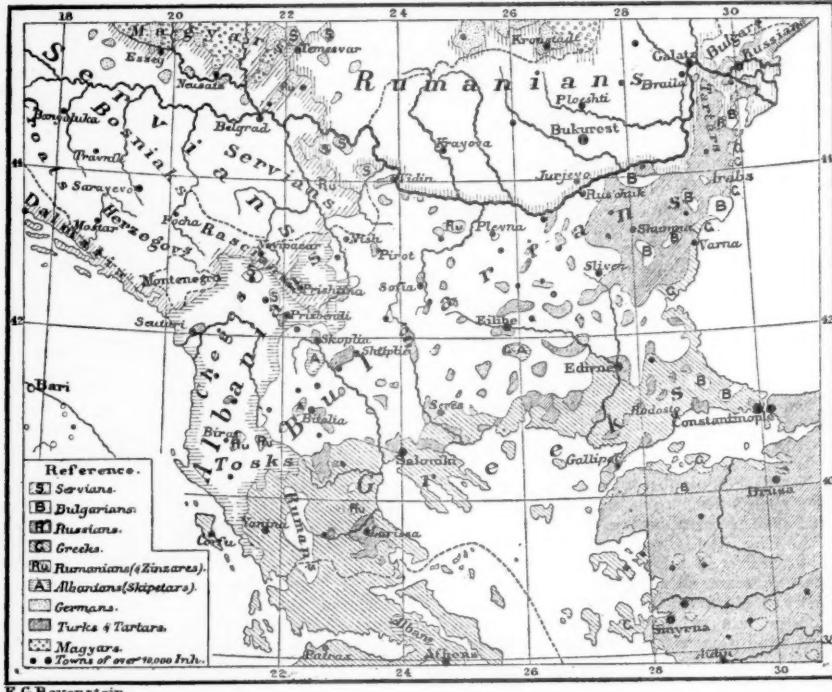
The Circassians are the latest addition to the population of Turkey in Europe. They emigrated in 1864, and were settled in villages spread over the whole of the country, from the Dobruja to the confines of Servia and Bosnia. Originally 50,000 families, they have dwindled down considerably in the course of the last ten years.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

At length the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* has received letters from Mr. Stanley. In June, 1875, he was back at his camp of Kagenyi, and, having paid a visit to Ukerewa Island, he returned to the north, and started from Mtesa's capital for the Albert Nyanza. He crossed the cold uplands of Gambaragara, inhabited by palefaced people, and Unyoro, and reached the lake at Unyampaka, apparently far south of Baker's furthest. After his return, he explored the Kagera river and Karague, and then proceeded south, and when last heard of was at Ubagwe or Bogue, half way between Karague and Unyamuya. Mr. Stanley has thus completed the exploration of the Victoria Nyanza, and will now make an effort to traverse the country between Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza. We are sorry that the explorations of the intrepid American should again have been attended by bloodshed.

On May 3, Dr. Ballay, of M. de Brazza's Expedition, was at Adanlanlanga, on his way to Gaboon to obtain interpreters, instruments, and necessaries, but was suffering severely with fever. M. de Brazza himself was well and hopeful, and awaiting supplies to replace goods, &c., lost by the upsetting of his canoes. Dr. Lenz was reported to be suffering with dropsy, but was endeavouring to work his way to the southward, with view to reach the Congo, and, if possible, descend that river to the sea.

According to the last number of *L'Explorateur*, the Paris Société de Géographie determined unanimously at its meeting, on the 14th inst., to open a national subscription, for the purpose of equipping an expedition to traverse the African continent from the Mediterranean to



who established their first colony in Macedonia as early as the tenth century, long before the fall of Constantinople,—the Nogai Turks or Tartars of the Dobruja and Bulgaria, the Yuruks or "Wanderers," a pastoral Turkman tribe in Thrace. The Nogai Tartars only numbered 33,000 souls in 1850; but, after the Crimean War, many (it is said 120,000) immigrated from the Crimea. The Bulgarians were made to build houses for these, to them, unwelcome immigrants, and to cede to them their most fertile fields.

Amongst the Greco-Latin nations established in Turkey, the Greeks occupy the most prominent position. They are particularly strong in the Epirus, in Thessaly, in Macedonia, Thrace, and along the shores of the Black Sea. Whatever may be thought about the constituent elements of the modern Hellenes in the kingdom of Greece, there

can be no doubt that many of the Turkish Greeks are nothing but Grecized Slavs.

The Albanians, Arnauts or Skipetars, a fine, warlike race, occupy the country between the Epirus and Montenegro, and are gradually pushing their way towards the north, where they supplant the Servians, and threaten, in course of time, to cut off the connexion between them and their Bulgarian kinsmen. About 723,000 of these Albanians are Mohammedans, 200,000 are Roman Catholics, and 88,000 belong to the Greek Church.

The Rumanians are Romanized Dacians, and form the bulk of the population in Wallachia and Moldavia. On the west they extend into Servia; and in Bulgaria they occupy a few districts to the south of the Danube. The so-called Kutzko-Valakhs (bastard Valakhs), or Zinzares, in Southern Turkey

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Assini on the Gold Coast, the command of which will be entrusted to M. Largeau, who has already distinguished himself in two explorations of North-Western Africa.

*L'Explorateur* turns out, we are glad to say, to have been misinformed. The report of the death of Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, is untrue.

*Appalachia* is the title of a new journal started by the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, United States, and from it we learn that the Club will carry on a systematic exploration of the mountains of New England and adjacent regions, will open new paths, clear summits, and make other improvements. Moreover, they will encourage the study of comparative geography by accepting contributions on zoological and botanical geography, geology, topography, hydrography, and travel and exploration. The names of the Council, Dr. Sterry Hunt, F.R.S., Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, Prof. C. E. Fay, Mr. L. F. Pourtales, and Mr. W. G. Nowell, may be accepted as a guarantee that science will not be neglected, and that good work will be done in other ways. Among the papers in this first number we notice 'Nomenclature of the White Mountains,' with a map; 'New Forms of Mountain Barometer,' and 'A Day on Tripyramid,' a group known locally as the Haystacks. The White Mountains of the Eastern States are picturesque enough and high enough to furnish employment for the pencils and the legs of Young America, and we wish them success.

#### MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Wednesday.—Entomological, 7.

#### Science Gossip.

PROF. HUXLEY is on the point of starting on a tour through the United States. It is understood that the tour is not a lecturing tour, and that the Professor has only consented to deliver three or four lectures.

MR. WILLIAM CROOKES, in a paper read before the Royal Society, on the 15th of June, and published by him in the *Chemical News* for July 22nd, 'On Repulsion Resulting from Radiation-Influence of the Residual Gas,' came to the conclusion that the results of his experiments prove 'that the repulsion resulting from radiation is due to an action of thermometric heat between the surface of the moving body and the case of the instrument, through the intervention of the residual gas.' He says, in addition, 'This explanation of its action (the radiometer) is in accordance with recent speculations on the ultimate constitution of matter and the dynamical theory of gases.'

MR. GUTHRIE writes to us to say that in the report of his communication to the Physical Society, on the 24th of June, 'On the Freezing and Boiling of Solutions of Colloids in Water,' the expression 'boil exactly at 100° C.' should be 'never boil above 100° C.'; the fact being that the stronger a colloid solution is the lower the temperature at which it boils. A solution, consisting of 50 of water and 50 of gelatine, boils at 97° 5 C., or two-and-a-half degrees centigrade lower than water.

The Registrar General of Victoria has forwarded to us the eighth volume of 'Patents and Patentees.' This volume relates to the Patents applied for and granted in 1873. It shows how active the inventive mind of our brethren in Australia has been, and it also proves that a very large share of ingenuity exists in the colony. The arrangement of the volume is excellent, and its numerous illustrations are good.

THE Meteorology of Japan, by Staff Commander Thomas H. Tizard, of the Challenger, has just been published by the authority of the Meteorological Committee. Since 1870, several lighthouses have been established on the south-east and south-west coasts of Japan, and in the Inland Sea; in each lighthouse a meteorological register is kept. At the end of each month these registers are transmitted to Yokohama, and from these the present valuable contribution to meteorological science has been drawn up.

MR. W. HENRY PENNING, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey, has in the press a work on Field Geology. Two chapters on Paleontology, by Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, B.A., are added. The publishers are Messrs. Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

THE Società Adriatica di Scienze Naturali, in Trieste, have just published the first number of their *Bulletino* for the present year. It exceeds former numbers in thickness, which, perhaps, may be taken as a sign of activity, and besides notices of the Society's meetings, it contains a geological paper on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, and an historical and physical account of forestry in the territory of Trieste. In this, interesting particulars are given of the past condition of the forests, and of their waste, followed by a statement of the 'opere di rimboscatamento,' works of re-afforestation now in progress. It is gratifying to observe that in many parts of Europe a disposition prevails to plant trees, and to such an extent that, if persevered with, there will be a beneficial restoration of woods and forests. It is, perhaps, with a view to the promotion of these operations that the *Bulletino* contains an article, entitled 'Excursions Scientifiques dans les Forêts Vierges Canadiennes.'

#### FINE ARTS

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and a series of Implements, Materials, Blocks, Plates, &c., to illustrate the processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from Ten till Six.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

ROBERT F. MCNAIR, Secretary.

DORÉ'S TWO GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' and 'CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE' (the latter just completed), each 31 by 22 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Christian Martyr,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Caiphas,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

L'Art en Alsace-Lorraine. Par René Ménard. (Paris, Librairie de l'Art.)

THIS sketch of a subject which is much richer than would at first sight appear, is certainly extremely readable, and the illustrations are, in all cases, good; indeed, in some instances, they are admirable, for instance, the reproduction of Martin Schoen's 'St. Agnes,' and, by way of contrast, M. Ehrmann's 'Fontaine de Jouvence.' The provinces are separated, for literary and artistic purposes, and the matter concerning each is grouped in masses. The long roll of artists takes one by surprise, and, famous as the country was, when ruled by native princes, on account of its painters, sculptors, and architects, it is clear that the provinces have lost nothing by their long connexion with France. In a review of a recent *Salon*, we pointed out the striking fact, that although French art had been beneficial to the natives of Alsace and Lorraine, still in cultivating design they have retained a rich and varied style which is not French, but is certainly not German. Here, in fact, it is possible to see the old inheritance of Art still living, independent it is true, but inclining more to France than to any other country.

We may dismiss the historical and geographical portions of this book, they are so slight as to call for the briefest mention only, and pass at once to the strictly artistic section, which justifies the title of the work. The wealth of old art that is illustrated by the Cathedral at Strasbourg is known to all visitors; and among the most noteworthy examples are the statues of the Old and New Laws placed in the porch, attributed to Savine, a fine artist, who produced in these probably the best examples of their kind. Erwin, or rather Hervé, de Steinbach, who built the front of the Cathedral

at Strasbourg, that bears his name, proved his genius by doing so, and the French writers are naturally desirous of claiming him as a countryman:—"Malheureusement la destruction systématique de la bibliothèque de Strasbourg par les Allemands, et de tous les documents qu'elle renfermait, oblige la critique à s'en tenir à de simples conjectures." We next come to Jacques de Landshut, a superb architect in the florid yet still beautiful manner of the end of the fifteenth century, who built the fine portal of St. Lawrence at Strasbourg, then to Hammerer, whose pulpit in the cathedral of the same city had a narrow escape from the Prussian shells, that utterly ruined so much of the unmatchable old glass of this church. Of course it is to the artists of the Renaissance that Alsace owes most: first of all stands Martin Schoen, whose 'Vierge aux Roses' is at Colmar, to say nothing of other works. Next come Baldung, Grun, Etienne de Laulne, and Dieterlin, the ornamentist, a most spirited designer in the more complicated and florid mode of the Renaissance, who died in 1599. After this, a long gap occurs in Alsatian art; indeed, art anywhere was in a bad way. This lasts down to the birth, in 1740, of De Loutherbourg, an artist essentially French, but with an Italian inspiration, who did wonders for landscape painting in England; but of this service M. René Ménard seems to know nothing whatever, although the English school which De Loutherbourg improved reacted on France with great effect. Guérin was born at Strasbourg in 1758. Zix, a wonderful artist in his way, gets but scanty notice here; Drolling was born near Colmar, and his influence is still powerful, owing to his pupils, MM. Baudry, Breton, Jundt, Henner, and others. The next Alsatian artist of note is Heim, born, in 1787, at Belfort. Everybody remembers his most admirable series of drawings of Members of the Institute, which are now in the Luxembourg.—M. Rénard says are in the Louvre (!)—but by no means so many know Heim's battle-pieces. M. Bartholdi, who designed the monument of Martin Schoen at Colmar, the statue of Vauban, the most vigorous equestrian group of Vercingetorix, now at St. Germain, and other works of high merit, was a native of Colmar. M. Bernier also came from that nursery of art; our reviews of the *Salons* have testified our admiration for his powers in landscape, especially his 'Environs de Bannelec,' 'Rocher de Plougastel.' M. G. Brion belongs to Lorraine, by birth at Rothau, in the Vosges; to Alsace by his education at Strasbourg, under G. Guérin. How frequently he has illustrated the life of his country it is needless to say; from 'Les Pipeaux,' of 1843, 'Un Schlitter,' 'La Noce,' 'Un Mariage Protestant,' to 'Noce en Alsace,' 1874, the series is numerous. The brothers Deek, who have enriched so many pieces of *faience* with so much beauty, went from Strasbourg to Paris. M. Gustave Doré was born at Strasbourg in 1833. M. Ehrmann—a fine decorative artist—came from the same place. Haffner, Henner, Jundt, Kirstein, the goldsmith, Pabst, Schutzenberger, Steinheil, the glass painter, Ullmann, Vetter, are names of contemporary artists of note, natives of Alsace.

Lorraine is also rich in famous artists; we need give only the names of the chief in order to show how distinctly un-German the genius of the race is. Ligier Richier, a sculptor, one

of the masters of the French school, was born at St. Mihiel, about 1500. Wieriot came from Bouzey, near Bar-le-Duc; N. Briot, the medallist, and F. Briot, so famous for his pewters, were Lorainers; Callot came from Nancy; Claude Lorraine, from Charmagne, on the Moselle; Berain, the decorator, from St. Mihiel; Drouin, the sculptor, from Nancy; S. Le Clerc, from Metz; the Adams, sculptors, from Nancy; Le Prince, the decorator and painter, from the same place, which likewise produced one of the very finest of modern masters in his way, Clodion, the sculptor, born 1738. After these come Lemire, Aubé, the sculptor, Cleré, MM. Devilly, E. Feyen, Feyen-Perrin, L. F. François, "Grandville," Isabey, A. De Lemud, whose "Sorcières au Galop," not less than his intensely poetic "Maitre Wolfram" and "Hélène Adelsfreit," are fresh as ever in our memories; H. Leroux was born in 1829; H. Levy, at Nancy, in 1840; J. B. Trayer, in 1824; A. Yvon, in 1817. Omitting many men of note, we need say no more as to artists from either of the provinces. Let us hope that, if the Germans retain possession of Alsace and Lorraine for as long a period as the French,—that is, for nearly seven generations,—they may be able to show no inferior roll of men of fame and genius.

## IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

The forty-fourth Report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland has been published, and comprises details of considerable interest to architects, antiquaries, and artists, in describing operations undertaken in putting into effect the "Irish Church Act," 1869. Under the provisions of the 25th section of the above Act, the following ruinous ecclesiastical buildings and other ancient structures of national or historical value and importance have been handed over to the Board by the Church Temporalities Commissioners for future preservation and maintenance, viz., the Cathedral of Cashel, commonly called the "Rock of Cashel,"—Devenish Church and Round Tower, in the barony of Magheraboy, Fermanagh,—Donaghmore Stone Cross, Middle Dungannon, Tyrone,—Monasterboice Church, Round Tower, and Three Crosses, Ferrard, Louth,—Donaghmore Church and Round Tower, Ratoath, Meath,—St. Columb's House, Kells, Upper Kells, Meath,—Killala Round Tower, Tyrawley, Mayo,—Killamery Stone Cross, Kells, Kilkenny,—Kilkieran Stone Cross, Gowran, Kilkenny,—Kilclespeen, two Stone Crosses, Ifs, and Offa East, Tipperary,—Ardmore Cathedral, Round Tower, and St. Declan's Tomb, in the same enclosure, Denis-within-Drum, Waterford,—the Ruins of the Seven Churches, with the Round Tower, Stone Crosses, and the other Ecclesiastical Buildings or Structures, Ballinacor, Wicklow,—Ardfert Cathedral and Ruins of two Churches, Clanmaurice, Kerry,—and Gallerus Church, Corkaguiney, Kerry. To meet the cost estimated to be necessary for securing these ruins in the first place as far as possible against further dilapidation, and to supply a fund, the interest of which will provide for their subsequent maintenance, the Church Temporalities Commissioners have transferred to the credit of the Board the sum of £22,554. The instructions which the Board have given to their architect, and to the Superintendent (Mr. Deane) who has immediate charge of the ruins, are that their operations are to be strictly confined to preserving the monuments, securing loose stones, preventing infiltration of water by cement covering to walls, &c., where practicable, and clearing away rubbish where, by doing so, portions of the buildings now hidden may, with advantage, be brought to view, but that they are carefully to avoid restoration, or anything which might mar the ancient and picturesque character of the ruins. The report of Mr. Deane will be found

in the Appendix; it shows the progress made with those structures with which it has as yet been found practicable to deal—the Rock of Cashel, seven Churches, Glendalough, Ardmore, and Ardfer; and this is illustrated by plans, drawings, and diagrams, which have considerable interest on their own account.

## SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, for pounds, on Saturday, July 22, the following pictures and drawings, from the collection of the late Mr. W. A. Joyce:—Water-Colour Drawing: W. Hunt, All Fours, 106. Pictures: A. L. Egg, Cromwell and his Chaplain, 168.—J. Holland, Venice, S. Giorgio Maggiore,—P. F. Poole, "A Bit of Fun," 157.—W. Collins, The Sale of the Pet Lamb, 325.—T. S. Cooper, A Landscape, with cattle, 110.—F. Goodall, The Woodman's Return, 304.—J. Linnell, sen., A Running Stream, with figures fishing, 430.—J. Phillip, Drawing for the Militia, 194.—C. Stanfield, Roveredo, 399.—T. Creswick and R. Aradell, England, 735. On Monday, July 24, another property. Drawing: View of a Mosque, 52. Picture: Whistler, Valparaiso, 215.

## Fine-Art Sketch.

We are led to expect that the new National Gallery will be ready for opening to the public about the 15th of August next.

THE directors of the Westminster Aquarium have completed the purchase, for £2,500, of the whole collection of etchings and other works by Mr. George Cruikshank belonging to that artist, and representing the labour of a lifetime. It is one of the most numerous and rich collections of examples ever produced by one man, and it is likely to be of prodigious use by-and-by, as illustrating not alone Mr. Cruikshank's genius and skill, but the manners, customs, costume, and humour of the English during a period of more than half a century, to say nothing of the tragic and comic inspiration of the artist. These works are a precious addition to the exhibition at Westminster, where Mr. Cruikshank is arranging them.

THE Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours will be closed to-day (Saturday); likewise the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and that of the Society of British Artists.

MR. WHISTLER has recently finished a life-size portrait of Mr. Henry Irving, in the character of "Philip II." Besides this portrait, he has also completed four or five others of ladies in the same style, in which his powers are well known. This artist is about to return to the practice of etching, so long abandoned by him for painting. He now proposes to go to Venice, and to make twenty etchings of views in that city, impressions of which will be issued in very small numbers, and at a future time to add to this series a second series of studies in the same mode, made in France and Holland.

THE monument to Henri Regnault is to be uncovered to-morrow (Sunday), in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris.

IT is decided that the first congress of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society is to take place at Gloucester, on August 23rd and the two following days. An opening address will be delivered by the President, Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., and visits will be paid to the Cathedral, and other ancient churches, &c., of the city. On the Thursday there is to be an excursion to Tewkesbury Abbey and the Saxon Church of Deerhurst, and on the Friday to Berkeley Castle. Papers on antiquarian subjects will be read at the conclusion of each day. The opening dinner is to be at Gloucester on the Wednesday.

THE Annual Excursion of the Surrey Archaeological Society will be to Godalming, Thursley, Epsom, and Peperharow, on Thursday, the 3rd of August next, under the presidency of Viscount

Middleton, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

It is stated that the Portuguese Academy of Fine Arts has solicited, through the Lisbon Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the permission of the present Duke of Wellington to take photographs of the service of silver plate which the Portuguese Government presented to his father after the Peninsular War. The object is to ornament with these designs the biography about to be published of the eminent painter, Domingos Antonio de Sequeira, who was the artist who planned and directed the execution of this magnificent and famous service, which is exclusively of Portuguese workmanship. It will be remembered that this service always formed part of the plate set on the table at the Waterloo Banquet during the lifetime of the Great Duke.

## MUSIC

## 'DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.'

Ein Bühnenfestspiel für drei Tage und einen Vorabend. Von R. Wagner.—Das Rheingold: Vorspiel.—Die Walküre: Erster Tag.—Siegfried: Zweiter Tag.—Götterdämmerung: Dritter Tag.—Vollständiger Klavierauszug. Von Carl Klindworth. (Schott & Co.)

Unzeitgemäße Betrachtungen. Von Friedrich Nietzsche. Viertes Stück.—Richard Wagner in Bayreuth. (F. Wohlauer.)

So many inquiries have been made, verbally and by letters, about the purpose of the operatic representations which are to take place next month at Bayreuth, and about the plots and incidents of the four operas which illustrate 'Der Ring des Nibelungen,' that to explain fully the intentions of the composer, to afford some notion of the four librettos, and to convey some conception of the character of the composition, would fill more than one issue of the *Athenæum*, if we were to keep back our notice until the actual performances take place at the town in Bavaria. To clear the way, it is proposed to trace the origin of Herr Wagner's system as applied to opera, and to state the circumstances which have led to one of the most extraordinary events in musical history, the erection of a theatre in an out-of-the-way town in Bavaria, for the express purpose of executing on four successive days a work which, although divided into a prologue and three consecutive operas, claims to be an entire production not to be isolated or separated, but to be accepted as a coherent whole.

Herr Wagner, when writing his early operas, 'Rienzi' and the 'Flying Dutchman,' prepared his own librettos. In the text of the former he took an historical subject, and to some extent he relied on Bulwer's novel; in the book of the latter he chose the legend which was adapted for the Adelphi Theatre by Fitzball, and which was popular there, owing to the acting of T. P. Cooke as the doomed Dutch 'schipper.' Heinrich Heine treated this story, and Herr Wagner selected it for his poem. As we have stated before, the composer was inspired in the setting of the tale by being himself in a tremendous storm in the North seas. It was his own book of the 'Flying Dutchman' which awakened in the composer his poetic temperament, and his resolution was formed to combine with his professional pursuit that of a poet, especially as he argued that much was to be gained by uniting his musical instinct with poetical purpose.

The emancipated structure in 1848 he soon discovered mythus from Ring on the and the houses right discovered lyric d could of Germany or history in which all the lar dr pressly capital subscriv by the United in various workin shown No. 2493 Bayreuth Modern Atheneum 2493, in which we quote speaks musician him as now of which during inconven will be fictions for of Germany the tact who has surr disciplines with such must also towards nation. T whether a false schemes of the a undertaken by his man within the by his r varia. In the to embody utterance, description, position S is smooth. According can be no musician nature be "his har and direc

The 'Flying Dutchman' of 1843 led to his emancipation from conventionality in the construction of his librettos for the 'Tannhäuser' in 1845 and for the 'Lohengrin' of 1850; but he soon went a step beyond writing books for operas. He first published 'Der Nibelungen-mythus' and 'Siegfrieds Tod' as poems, and from these emanated the conception of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen.' He began his fiery attacks on the existing forms of operatic composition, and continued them fiercely, until he came to the conclusion that the existing court opera-houses in Germany were not adapted for the right development of what he regarded as his discoveries. With this proposed reform of the lyric drama was combined the feeling that he could create a national drama out of the legends of Germany, quite independent of all domestic or historical subjects, but which should be equal in interest. Then he designed scenic effects which had never before been tried; but to secure all the appliances, he required for his spectacular drama the building of a new theatre expressly to carry out fully his intentions. The capital for this undertaking was supplied by subscriptions raised not only in Germany, but, by the formation of Wagner Societies, in the United States and in this country, by benefits in various capitals, &c. The result of years of working to achieve his object was partially shown in the *Athenæum* of August 21, 1875, No. 2495, when were noticed the rehearsals at Bayreuth, and in the description of the Central Modern Opera-house for Germany, in the *Athenæum* of the 11th of September, No. 2498, last year. In the last-mentioned article we quoted Herr Wagner's words, in which he speaks of the sorry position of the German musician who has nothing which will serve him as a model for "operatic genre." And now what was declared to be the "dream of a charlatan" has become a reality; for during the month of August, at this inconveniently placed town of Bayreuth, will be realized the composer's conceptions for the regeneration of the lyric drama of Germany. It is impossible not to admire the tact and perseverance of the musician who has thus conquered all obstacles, who has surrounded himself with such enthusiastic disciples, who has maintained a controversy with such intelligence and power, but, it must also be added, with too much rancour towards his predecessors in operatic composition. The question will now soon be solved, whether he is to be designated as a deceiver, a false prophet in art, an innovator whose schemes will be confined to the narrow limits of the small town he has selected for his undertaking, for his residence, and also for his mausoleum, for his intended grave is within the garden of the villa built for him by his munificent patron, the King of Bavaria.

In the 'Nibelungen,' Herr Wagner professes to embody his metaphysical theories of musical utterances by the voice and by orchestral description. Avowedly he has adopted in composition Schopenhauer's somnambulism, which is smoothed down by being styled instinct. According to the German philosopher, there can be no realistic conception in music; the musician has no model in the sounds of nature beyond a mere occasional illustration; "his harmonies and melodies are as immediate and direct an objectification or copy of the

will of the world as the world itself is—as the ideas are of which the universe of things is the phenomenon. Music is not the copy of the ideas, like the other arts, but a representation of the cosmical will co-ordinate with the ideas themselves." We are not prepared to accept this dreamy definition of the creative composer. The inspiration of a composer, without indulging the imitative faculty, can create character in notation, as Beethoven proved in the individuality he has assigned to each part in 'Fidelio'; and in the touch of nature in the grave-scene, the affection displayed by a wife who wishes to save her husband, there is no dreaming—there is no clairvoyance in the creation of the vocal exclamations.

In the 'Nibelungen' as presented to our notice, with the pianoforte and vocal scores, published by Messrs. Schott, it is important to inquire whether the supernatural character of the four books is calculated to excite emotional feeling, to leave on the memory themes that haunt the ear; in short, to impress us as profoundly as the masterpieces of the predecessors of Herr Wagner. The reform which he professes to have accomplished consists in the abolition of arias, scenas, duets, and finales, which, he asserts, interfere with the march of the incidents, and which are only connected by conventional recitative. He calls his settings "Scenes," in which dialogue predominates, according to the development of the action. He protests against sentimentality, but has no objection to fervour. Is this revolutionary form really to be found in his 'Nibelungen'? it certainly does not exist in his previous productions. One important variation in his librettos must be noticed at once—he has abandoned modern verse. Herr Wagner has adopted for his metrical basis the alliterative principle. Herr Franz Hueffer, in his volume on 'Music of the Future,' states that Herr Wagner has treated the old metre much in the same manner as Messrs. E. Magnusson and W. Morris in their story of the Volsungs and Nibelungs, translated from the Icelandic. Mr. Dannreuther, in his essay on Richard Wagner, regards the rhythmical speech used in the 'Nibelungen' as calculated to render more adapted to the condensed form emotional intensity, and enabling the musician to give precise expression to the melody. It will, of course, enable connoisseurs to judge whether this "alliterative verse" has been of any material aid in the mythical subjects treated in the Prologue and Trilogy.

With this preamble, we must leave our consideration of the "Vorspiel," or Prelude, 'Das Rheingold,' until our next issue, premising that clear and excellent as the four editions of the operas are, admirable as is the pianoforte transcription of Herr Klindwerth, his pianoforte arrangement will be found beyond the powers of any ordinary player—in fact, the executive skill of a Rubinstein or a Von Bülow would be taxed to conquer the complexities of the varied accompaniments, which are of the ultra florid or bravura school. The accompanist, who has to aid the singers in the development of their respective parts, is indeed to be pitied, for their intonation is sorely tried in the intervals, and they have to contend with the difficulty of singing phrases which are broken at almost every three or

four bars, without the chance of having a theme which the ear can catch and retain.

#### Musical Gossip.

We were premature in assuming that we had arrived at the end of the concert season. A young Belgian pianist, M. Camille Gurickx, a pupil of Herrn Liszt and Rubinstein, had a Matinée on the 20th inst., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Holtz, Porchester Terrace, and, to judge from his style of playing, there is little doubt that he will be heard again here at an early date; he has executive skill enough to attack the complex compositions of his teachers, as well as those of Chopin, Schumann, Beethoven, &c. He was aided by an able violoncellist, M. Libotton, and by the accomplished vocalists, Messdames Friedländer and Redeker, with M. Marlois as accompanist.

On the 21st, there was the Matinée of M. Léonce Valdec, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar Schultz, at which the *bénéficiaire* displayed his taste and tact in the singing of the French romances and songs. He had the co-operation of Mdlle. Emilia Chiomi (Miss Hairs), from the Pergola at Florence, where she made her *début* in 'Mignon,' and her selection of the melody, 'Connais-tu le pays?' from the opera of M. Ambroise Thomas, showed that she possessed a sympathetic voice and a cultivated method. Mdlle. Castellan, the violinist, Signor Tito Mattei, the pianist; M. Albert, the violoncellist; Signori Federici and Tosti, were included in the programme. Signor Edoardo Dareachi, a vocalist, had the artistic assistance, at his evening concert in St. George's Hall, on the 20th inst., of Sir Julius Benedict, Prof. Bergson, Messrs. F. Cowen and Ganz, Signori Alary, Campana, and Arditi, accompanists; Miss F. Albert, piano; Herr Schuberth, violoncello; Mr. A. Barth, harmonium; and the vocalists, Messdames Zimeri, Tersi, Uhle, V. Bausen, Signori Bouetti, Monari-Rocca, and Mr. Coventry.

THE BALFE MEMORIAL FESTIVAL will take place this day (the 29th inst.), at the Alexandra Palace. The selections from the operas, 'Il Talismano' and the 'Enchantress,' will be sung by Messdames Nilsson, Marie Roze, Enriquez, Hersee; Messrs. V. Rigby, Maybrick, and Lloyd, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa; and the performance in the theatre of 'The Bohemian Girl' will be conducted by Mr. Weist Hill, the chief characters by Messdames R. Hersee and Palmer, Messrs. G. Perren, Pope, Harvey, and Fox. A Balfe scholarship will be founded for the Royal Academy of Music out of the proceeds of this day's festival.

HERALF GRUNFELD, the pianist referred to in our "Musical Gossip" last week, is an Austrian, and not Australian. He was born in Vienna, but he studied in Berlin.

MR. JAMES HIGGS, in a paper, 'On the Treatment of Bach's Organ Music,' which he read at the Session of the College of Organists, referred to the services rendered by the late Dr. Gauntlett to organists by his powerful advocacy of Bach's organ music, by his reforms in the construction of our organ, and by his editing of Bach's great organ works, dwelling specially on Dr. Gauntlett's edition of Bach as admirable, and enriched with phrase marks in a manner not to be found in any other edition. Not only was he the pioneer of modern organ building, but he was also a skilful practical organist, and a real musical editor. It is gratifying to find such a recognition as that by Mr. Higgs of the exceptional ability of Dr. Gauntlett; but is it not melancholy that his important services to Art should have been so completely ignored during his life that he left a widow and family destitute?

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE will be opened next Saturday for Promenade Concerts, under the direction of Messrs. Gatti, with Signor Arditi as conductor.

THE DEATH of Mr. T. M. Mudie, the pianist and composer, is announced. He was one of the

earliest pupils of the Royal Academy of Music in 1823, and studied there until 1832. Of his fellow-students of 1823, only Mr. J. K. Pyne, the organist of the Abbey, Bath, Mr. Grattan Cooke, the oboe-player, and Mr. W. H. Holmes, the pianist, survive. From Mr. Mudie much was expected, and he did a great deal, but not so much as if due patronage and support had fallen to his lot. His compositions were often reviewed in these columns during the beginning of his career. His taste was for the classical school, and he adhered to it with a strictness which stood in his way financially, for since he began to write a marked change has come over the prospects of the professors, who will not condescend to be mere drudges and compilers. Mr. Mudie resided for some time in Edinburgh, but of late years he has lived in London. He was buried in Highgate Cemetery yesterday (the 28th inst.), the chief mourner being his brother, Mr. Charles Mudie, the librarian. If the late composer had not been so dependent upon tuition for his subsistence, he would doubtless have produced more lasting productions, but he has left orchestral pieces and vocal compositions of no ordinary merit.

THE Swedish students from the University of Upsala, who sang in St. James's Hall last Wednesday afternoon, are a well-trained choir, whose voices are of good quality, especially the basses, and who sing with a nice observance of light and shade. They are thirty in number. Their conductor is M. I. Hedenblad. As they should be regarded as a body of amateurs, it is not necessary to institute comparisons with other choirs of note, especially the professional ones. Madame Nilsson kindly sang for her countrymen, and was much applauded for so doing by a large audience. Miss Bolingbroke, contralto, and Miss Albert, pianist, with Sir Julius Benedict, co-operated at the concert.

THE death of the German composer, Joseph Dessoer, of Prague, in his seventy-eighth year, is announced; he wrote several operas,—but his fame will rest on his Lieder,—many of which are very popular.

THE Glasgow Musical Festival will not take place until the new concert-hall is finished, which will not be before next year. The conductorship of the Winter Orchestral Concerts has been offered to Dr. Von Bülow, whose health is, however, still so precarious that it is doubtful whether he can accept the proposal.

M. Léon Escudier is adding to his engagements for his next season of Italian Opera in Paris: his company will comprise Mesdames Borghi-Mamo, Singer, Albani, Parsi; Signori Masini, Carpi, Aramburo, Piazza, Pandolfini, Nanetti, and the brothers Reské, one of whom is the baritone who sang at Her Majesty's Opera, and the other is the basso. Mdlle. Reschi is the rising *prima donna* of the Grand Opéra. Signor Verdi's "Forza del Destino" will be the opening opera.

THE *Musikalische Wochenschrift*, a Wagnerian organ, positively denies that there is any intention of abandoning the third series of opera performances at Bayreuth; the *Echo* of Berlin, on the other hand, asserts that, despite official denials, "the third edition of the Trilogy is more than doubtful"; it adds that the tickets are selling at a discount.

AT the Schleswig Musical Festival, of the 16th to the 20th inst., there were 100 instrumentalists and 570 choristers. The meeting took place at Hirschberg; on the first day, the oratorio, "Joshua," by Handel, was given. The Imperial March of Herr Wagner, the "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, and selections from the opera, by Count Hochberg (who composes under the name of Herr J. C. Franz), "Die Falkensteiner," were included in the programme.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Dr. D.—A. G.—J. K.—Dr. W. (next week)—T. B. G.—received.

M. B. (Bombay)—We cannot insert a letter written in such a strain.

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